



Setback for Kinnock in choice of team

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock's hopes of infusing his shadow cabinet with new blood may be hampered by the decision of the party's centre-right to put up a full list of names for 15 places, and the inability of the two groupings on the parliamentary left to agree on a joint "state" of candidates.

Mr Kinnock's supporters had hoped that the two wings of the party could each be persuaded to put up only 10 candidates, leaving MPs with votes to spare to help people the new leader is keen to have in his team.

But although there is to be no formal Manifesto Group slate this year, the centre-right will today put out an informal list of 15 names.

The list will include eight present Shadow Cabinet members backed by the Manifesto Group last time, plus Mr Denis Healey who was a member by virtue of being deputy leader and is standing again.

The eight are Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Smith, Mr Eric Varley, Mr Brynmor John, Mrs Gwyneth

Dunwoody, Mr Bruce Millan and Mr Peter Archer.

The remaining six names will be a mixture of Manifesto Group backed MPs who were close to success last time; the next four were Mr John Golding, Mr John Cunningham, Mr Denis Howell and Mr Giles Radice, and those who did not stand last year. One of those is expected to be Mr Donald Dewar. Mr Cunningham is thought to have the best chance among the new names of getting on.

The Tribune Group, which has traditionally put up the left slate, and the firm left Campaign Group, failed at the Brighton conference to agree a joint list of candidates.

Accordingly, the Campaign Group has put up five names.

Mr Martin Flannery, Miss Jo Richardson, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Dennis Canavan and Miss Joan Maynard, and the Tribune Group is balloting for a slate of 10 MPs, which will be announced next Monday, the day before nominations close.

The Tribune and Campaign slates may slightly overlap, but even so it will mean that there will be some 13 MPs backed by one left-wing group or other, leaving little room for manoeuvre for "spare" votes.

Five candidates backed by the Tribune Group were successful last time: Mr Kinnock, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Stan Orme, Mr John Silkin, and Mr Albert Booth, who lost his seat at the election.

The only natural vacancies, therefore, are those left by Mr Kinnock and Mr Booth. Mr Robin Cook is strongly tipped to get into the Shadow Cabinet, and to get the defence portfolio, Mr Meacher is also thought to have a sound chance.

The results will be announced on Thursday week.



Two killed in Falklands jet crash

An RAF Phantom jet crashed in the Falkland Islands killing its crew of two. The accident happened while the aircraft was on a routine training flight over east Falkland. It crashed on to the south side of the 2,600 ft Mount Usborne, the highest mountain on the island.

Record sales for shops

Spending in the shops in September was the highest for any month, according to the Department of Trade and Industry. But the underlying trend is one of "very slight growth".

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Spy arrest

An American, James Durward Harper, has been arrested in California and charged with stealing secrets of the Minuteman missile and selling them to a Polish spy for £250,000 for relay to the Soviet Union.

Union accused

The Telephone engineers' union is trying to "throttle at birth" the Mercury company which is trying to compete with British Telecom, the High Court was told.

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Output drive

Austin Rover announced plans for "massive investment" in computer-aided engineering to counter Japan's world leadership in efficient car production.

Page 2

Missile hopes

West Germany hopes that weekend talks with the Russians in Vienna may have persuaded Moscow not to break off the Geneva missile negotiations next month.

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Micro ministry

A new ministry should be formed to encourage the growth of British electronics industries, a report from the National Economic Development Office says.

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Boycott meeting

The Yorkshire Cricket Club committee meet today for a final consideration of their decision not to renew Geoffrey Boycott's contract.

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Club hangs on

The winding-up order brought against Charlton Athletic, the second division club by their former chairman Michael Gliksten, has been adjourned until November 24.

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Spending, the nightmare ticket: Argentina's motives revealed: The Star Wars' scenario: Roger Scruton argues for the abolition of local elections. Spectrum: Prisoner of the Japanese. Fashion: The Paris collections. Computer Horizons, pages 19-21

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'Emergency' evidence

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is introducing a nationwide system to test-record all 999 calls at the telephone exchange. It is intended to provide clear evidence of responsibility in cases where the response to an emergency is slow or inadequate.

Telecom is buying £2m worth of electronic recorders from Dictaphone. They will be installed between now and next March at the 250 telephone exchanges that handle emergency calls.

The investment follows two controversies in the Midlands last year, when members of the public accused operators of failing to connect them promptly

to the emergency service. One woman said she was refused a line to the ambulance service when her husband was dying of a heart attack.

The fire, police and ambulance authorities already record emergency calls after they are put through by the Telecom operator. But the Telecom recording will cover the whole period from the moment someone dials 999 to the end of the emergency service.

"We decided that if we had our own clear recording of events no one could argue about what happened," a Telecom spokesman said. He pointed out that callers are sometimes

disfracted in an emergency and are difficult to understand. Telecom handles 13m emergency calls a year.

Some of the emergency services were reluctant initially to have their conversations with callers recorded by a third party. But, the Telecom spokesman said, "we held talks with all the emergency authorities to ease their concerns about confidentiality". Recordings will be guarded with "rigorous security", and only senior authorized staff will have access to them.

Telecom has operated a trial recording scheme in Coventry since last winter, using different equipment.

Telecom to record 999 calls

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan last night called for more high-level contacts between Britain and the Soviet Union, and said it was "very poor" that no British foreign secretary had been to Moscow for comprehensive talks for several years.

Mr Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, began a five-day private visit to the Soviet Union yesterday as the guest of Supreme Soviet. Tomorrow he is to meet Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate Politburo member, and further meetings with Soviet officials may be scheduled.

Mr Callaghan, who has been criticized for going ahead with

the visit so soon after the Korean airline disaster, emphatically denied reports that he was in any way testing the ground for a Thatcher-Andropov summit.

The last foreign secretary to come to Moscow was Mr Francis Pym, who briefly held talks during the funeral of President Brezhnev nearly a year ago. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, a Foreign Office junior minister, visited Russia in April.

Mr Leonid Kostanov, the Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday left Moscow for trade talks in London. Mr Kostanov was formerly Soviet Chemicals Minister, and is to hold talks with ICI and other companies.

Callaghan calls for more Anglo-Soviet talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

17

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Detective cleared of Waldorf murder attempt

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

One of the detectives who shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in a police operation last January was yesterday cleared of attempted murder at the direction of a judge in the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Justice Croome-Johnson said after legal argument in the absence of the jury that the charge of attempted murder against Det. Constable Peter Finch would not continue.

He also said that one of the remaining two counts against Constable Finch would be altered to wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm rather than causing grievous bodily harm.

The count refers to allegations that Constable Finch pistol whipped Mr Waldorf as he lay wounded on the road.

Yesterday Constable Finch and Det. Constable John Jardine, who is charged with attempted murder and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, each described the police operation to the court.

Constable Finch said he drew his gun as he went to try to identify the man in the car, believed to be the fugitive David Martin. "I knew it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. I had to be prepared and I felt this, as the rules state, was an occasion where I should draw the weapon."

He believed he had seen Martin sitting in the front of the car and told the court: "I saw a three-quarter profile of Martin... I was 100 per cent sure it was him."

Nervous and tense, the policeman said he started to retreat but movements in the car made him think he was about to be shot. He said he tried to shout a warning but

"the only words I could get out were 'armed police'.

He believed he had seen Martin sitting in the front of the car and told the court: "I saw a three-quarter profile of Martin... I was 100 per cent sure it was him."

Cross-examined by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, Constable Finch denied that he opened fire rather than report back to his superiors as an act of "private enterprise". He said he hit Mr Waldorf with the gun to knock him out and not to beat him up.

Constable Jardine said he shot Mr Waldorf as he lay half out of his car because he was still moving and presenting a threat.

Constable Jardine said he shot Mr Waldorf as he lay half out of his car because he was still moving and presenting a threat. He said: "There was only one explanation from what had gone on before. The man had to have a gun and it had to be there somewhere."

It would have been extremely foolish to wait, since the man could have produced a gun and fired. If the same situation happened again, "I am very much afraid I would have had to act in the same way", he said.

Cross-examined, Constable Jardine said it would have been contrary to police training to approach the man in the circumstances. The man could have taken the officer's gun away and Constable Jardine said: "We are not supermen".

Full report, page 3

Kirkpatrick rejects offer of 'consolation prize'

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the controversial US Representative at the United Nations, has rejected a specially created foreign policy post offered by President Reagan to assuage her disappointment at failing to be chosen to succeed Mr William Clark as National Security Adviser. He has instead selected Mr Robert McFarlane, his special envoy to the Middle East.

Mozambique had been given a warning "to get rid of the ANC" but was obviously not prepared to heed these warnings. "As long as they continue to harbour and provide facilities to the ANC, the SADF will conduct operations in that country", General Malan declared.

Mozambican sources described the ANC premises as "a propaganda office".

• British condemnation: Britain was among the first countries to condemn the raid. President Samora Machel is due to visit here tomorrow (Henry Stokoe writes).

The Foreign Office yesterday said it was clear "that Mozambique's sovereignty has once again been seriously violated. We deplore this."

Pretoria bludgeon and Machi in Paris, page 5
Leading article, page 13

According to reliable sources, the President wanted to set up a new senior post, but Mrs Kirkpatrick is reported to have rejected the offer because the scope of the job was undefined and it was unclear how much influence it would carry.

The choice of Mr McFarlane which was due to be announced formally last night means that the President must also decide who should take over the job of Middle East trouble-shooter.

The question is likely to be considered at a top level strategy session on the Middle East at the White House today.

Mr McFarlane, who will attend the meeting, has recommended that the US must now widen the scope of its activity in the Middle East.

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Detective cleared of attempted murder in Waldorf shooting

A detective was cleared of attempting to murder Mr Stephen Waldorf, on the direction of Mr Justice Croome-Johnson at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The judge told the jury: "There is no evidence which should go before you, or indeed before anybody, that Peter Finch attempted to murder Mr Waldorf."

Det Constable Finch, aged 38, of Mavera Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, had denied attempting to murder Mr Waldorf, whom he shot in Pembroke Road, Earsl Court, London, on January 14.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, had told the court that Mr Waldorf was shot when he was mistaken for David Martin, who was last week jailed for 25 years for offences including shooting a policeman.

The judge also told the jury yesterday that one of the remaining two charges against Constable Finch had been amended from "causing grievous bodily harm with intent" to "wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm".

Constable Finch also faces a second charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He denies both.

Det Constable Ian Jardine, aged 38, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, north-west London, remains accused of attempted murder and wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He denies both charges.

After the judge's ruling, Constable Finch went into the witness box and told the court of the shooting.

He had joined the team hunting David Martin in August last year and was with other officers staking out Martin's flat in Crawford Place, Marylebone, on September 15, 1982. His statement about what happened that night was read to him by his counsel, Mr Michael Corkery, QC.

In it, Constable Finch described how he first believed Martin was a woman. But when he approached him he saw it was Martin and that he had a black automatic in his hand. He had drawn his police pistol and struggled to disarm Martin.

Constable Finch said he wrested the gun from Martin. As it fell to the floor, Martin produced a second silver pistol and Constable Finch thought someone was going to get shot.

After Martin was shot in the neck by another officer, Constable Finch fell on top of him. Martin was still struggling. He had hit Martin across the face twice with his gun, because he

saw him reaching for the silver pistol again.

Then Martin escaped from Marlborough Street Court on Christmas Eve, Constable Finch was assigned to the team hunting him.

On the day of the shooting, he followed Miss Susan Stephens to the car hire firm where the yellow Mini in which Mr Waldorf was shot was collected. While following the car, a description of a passenger in the Mini from the surveillance radio was broadcast, which suggested he might be Martin.

Constable Finch was sent to see if he could identify him. He said: "I knew if it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. I had to be prepared." He said he should draw his weapon.

As he approached the Mini, he saw Mr Waldorf's large nose, hair and high cheekbones. "One hundred per cent, I was sure it was him. Absolutely positive." "I was nervous. I was tense. My intention was to get away as soon as I could and tell the other officers I started to back off. I was going away."

"When I backed towards the

Barbican show: Giulio Cingilia, the Italian sculptor, with his Venus of the Earth 1976 at the press view of an exhibition of his work at the Barbican Sculpture Court in London yesterday.

Asked by the Attorney General why he had tried to arrest Martin, against instructions, Constable Finch said: "I thought I was not in a position to get away. It was impossible. Martin was the sort of person to get out and follow and shoot you. I thought he was going for a gun and that he was going to shoot me and I would be dead."

Det Constable Jardine told the jury he had been in the Metropolitan Police for almost 18 years and was a marksman. He has been issued with a .38 revolver on the day of the shooting and had been following the Mini.

Finch came trotting by, as he drew near the Mini he angled more towards it. The next thing he saw was Constable Finch crouching by the car with a pistol pointed at it. "I immediately heard what I took to be shots being fired. I went running down to the car."

"I went to the outside and a man I now know to be Waldorf was lying half outside the car."

"He was moving about moaning. I noticed his hands immediately because they were making groping movements down his body. The man had to have a gun in there somewhere."

The case for the defence was concluded and the final speeches will continue today.

Def Constable John Jardine: "fired at head".

Court binds over kerb crawlers

From Arthur Clegg
Nottingham

Residents of Hyson Green, Nottingham, were so angry about kerb crawlers seeking prostitutes that they had smashed car windows and poured paint over the men's cars. Nottingham magistrates were told yesterday.

Thirteen men who appeared before the court were bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in the sum of £100. Mr Barry Hill, for the prosecution, told the court the police had acted after complaints about kerb crawling from the head of a girls' school, tenants' association and MPs.

Mr Hill said: "Responsible women cannot go shopping or to bus stops, and sixth form school girls cannot go out at lunchtime without being accosted by men. It has become a disgrace the women are unable to walk the streets where they live without being accosted."

Mr Hill said the men had mistaken two police women Miss Janet Greenwood and Miss Jacqueline Davies, who were being used as decoys, for prostitutes.

Det Insp Keith Newman, head of the city's vice squad, said after the case: "We always believed that the root of the problem was men roaming the streets for sex. The magistrates have now given us clear guidelines for the future."

Ministry urged for microchip industry

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The National Economic Development Office (Nedo) has called on the Government to form a new ministry to spearhead Britain's exploitation of electronics.

A report prepared by Sir Iean Maddock, former chief scientist to the Department of Industry, and published today, says it is as vital to have such a ministry as it is to have ministries dealing with energy and food. "Each is concerned with fundamental supplies to the nation, each is dealing with problems of strategic significance."

A similar recommendation has been made by the Information Technology Advisory Panel to the Cabinet Office. The panel, which published its report on information technology about two weeks ago,

Cinemas to hire video films

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The two main cinema chains, Thorn EMI and Rank, have started pilot schemes to hire video films from their own cinemas. It is the latest plan in their campaign to fight competition from the booming video industry or at least to use it to their advantage.

At present it is being conducted as a small scale experiment, but the early indications have been promising and may lead to an expansion of the scheme throughout the country.

Rank, which has 86 cinema sites, began with a pilot scheme in one large cinema, and one small cinema. The bigger cinema, with a larger number of titles, came out the better of the two, and the second stage of the scheme is to adopt that plan in eight cinemas.

The scheme is under way in two cinemas in Greater London, Barking and Holloway, and also in Manchester and Edinburgh. By mid-November, Birmingham and Plymouth will have joined the scheme.

A Rank spokesman said: "We believe that the only way to see the big films is in the cinema and we hope to attract the public to see them. But it might be the appropriate time to launch a legitimate video hire scheme based at the cinema."

To pay for it incomes need to rise by 292 per cent, the survey company estimated. It found average earnings had gone up by 293 per cent.

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Pay rises higher than living cost

By Stephen Goodwin

A pay rise of only 1.8 per cent over the past 12 months would in general have enabled people to maintain their living standards, according to an independent cost-of-living report published today.

While prices have risen by 5.2 per cent over the past year, thanks to tax concessions granted in April incomes have not needed to climb by that amount the report says.

Reward Regional Survey, which publishes the report three times a year, expects inflation to increase to 5.5 per cent by the end of this year and slacken for some months with Budget and mortgage changes offering some hope of a stabilized situation through 1984.

Looking back over 10 years of surveys by the company, it appears incomes have stuck closely to price rises.

Consumer prices have risen 263 per cent compared to 1973, with house and food prices going up by 191 per cent and 220 per cent respectively. Individual national insurance contributions have risen by 645 per cent and direct taxation by 483 per cent.

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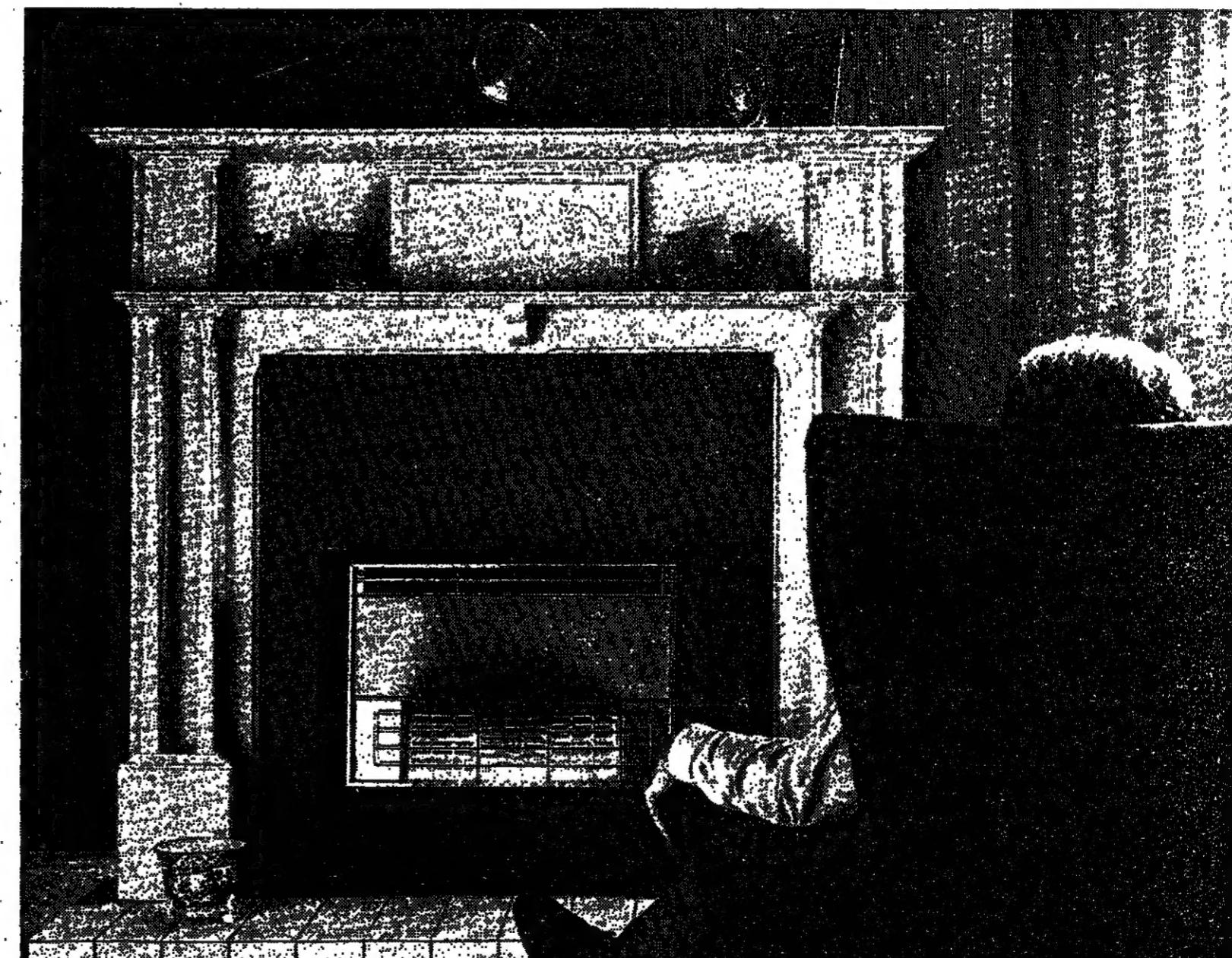
Stud owner's stark choice

By Thomson Practice

The owner of a Newmarket stud farm who is alleging negligence against the area's longest established veterinary surgeons, told the High Court yesterday how one of them told her to choose which of her horses she wanted to keep alive.

Mrs Meade, aged 63, is alleging that the veterinary surgeons were negligent in allowing an infection of equine surgery to her horse and she is claiming damages of about £100,000. Since the outbreak nine of her horses have died but Mrs Meade is claiming only on behalf of three of them.

She will continue her evidence in court today.



Our Gas Fire Safety Check will cost you £5. And it could save your life.

If your gas, wood or coal fire isn't properly ventilated and flued, it could kill you. Because a blocked chimney or flue can cause the fire to produce dangerous fumes containing a deadly, poisonous gas—carbon monoxide.

This can happen even if the fire looks to be working perfectly well—and it can happen to you!

Chimneys can deteriorate, and loose material—brick-work, mortar and old soot—can fall to the bottom, piling up on any rubble which is there already. This can quickly block the small opening that carries the fumes from your fire safely up the chimney—particularly in older homes.

WHAT TO DO

If you have a gas fire, it's easy to make sure it's safe. Call the gas people and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check; we'll send round a service engineer to make sure that your flue is clearing the burnt fumes safely. Because we think this is so important, our Gas Fire Safety Check is subsidised—so it costs only £5 for peace of mind. This special price includes VAT, and also covers free advice on any further action which may be necessary—although the actual cost of such additional work is, of course, not included. If your gas fire hasn't been checked recently—or if you're in any

Tour operators in price-cutting battle on foreign holidays

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

PRICE CUTS SO FAR

Reduction%

Another leading foreign package holidays operator is cutting its prices for next summer. Enterprise Holidays, one of British Airways' four package holidays subsidiaries, is reducing prices by an average of 6 per cent and some holidays by 20 per cent.

If other operators further reduce prices of comparable holidays Enterprise will be prepared to respond, Mr Alan Waddell, British Airways' General Manager of Tour Operations said. On value for money Enterprise would not be knowingly undercut. Thomson and Horizon are traditionally offered a strictly comparable package for less money elsewhere. Enterprise would match the price.

Enterprise might reissue its brochure with lower prices later in the booking season.

Brochure reprints with lower prices have already entered the tour operators' armoury of promotional weapons in the intensifying holiday price war. Those already booked will get the lower prices.

Thomson Holidays, the market leader, seized extra sales this summer by reprinting its 1983 brochures with cut prices. Its 1984 offerings have even lower price levels. Horizon Travel has also cut prices. Horizon Leisure, yet to

produce its main brochure for next summer, is until November 8 offering early bookers 6 per cent off its 1983 brochure prices.

Companies are with each company's latest last-season brochure.

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Three policemen cleared

Three Birmingham policemen were cleared yesterday of planting evidence on a teenage suspect at the end of a seven-day trial at Birmingham Crown Court.

Outside plain clothes police cheered as Sergeant Paul Anderson, aged 30, Police Constable Paul Higgins, aged 25, and Police Constable John Edwards, aged 32, hugged their wives.

In his evidence PC Edwards said he called out to Mr Dowling who put his hand in his jacket pocket and then removed it with his fist clenched. He grabbed Mr Dowling's hand and took four keys from his fist.

doubt at all about its safety—don't take chances. Fill in the coupon or call the gas people (we're in your telephone book under 'GAS') and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check. Your local Gas showroom can also arrange this for you.

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Gunshot victims belie Israeli claims after Nabatiya rioting

The Israeli Army say no one was shot in Nabatiya on Sunday, but Ali Hammoura disagrees. He buried his 19-year-old brother Soheil yesterday - the bullet that killed him still lodged in his left shoulder - in an overgrown Shia Muslim cemetery just down the road from the family home.

Ali Hammoura is a doctor and even in the dark, crowded room of mourners relatives he spoke with a kind of clinical precision.

"Soheil came down from Beirut at the weekend to spend Sunday with me in Nabatiya. He is not particularly religious, but he wanted to see the celebration of *Ashoura*. He was down with the crowds and I was working in the hospital when he returned. He just came into the entrance of the hospital and said 'I'm wounded'. Then he stumbled forward on his face."

The black flags of *Ashoura* - the festival at which Shia Muslims celebrate the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Husain at the battle of Kerbala - still flew limply outside the Husseiniya mosque in the centre of Nabatiya, where violence broke out on Sunday after the Israeli Army had driven a military convoy into

From Robert Fink, Nabatiya

the square at the height of the festival.

Young men sweeping the mosque steps agreed stones had been flung at the convoy, but insisted that people "from outside" had done it. But film of the incident clearly shows the people of Nabatiya and the surrounding countryside, in near-hysteria as thousands of Shia Muslims lashed themselves with chains, hurling stones and pieces of wood at the convoy.

The Israelis say someone threw a hand-grenade at them and that the troops fired back, this may be true. But the Israeli Army also says it checked the local hospitals and found no civilians wounded by gunfire; the evidence suggests this is untrue.

Doctors at the Helmat hospital west of Nabatiya had records of two patients suffering from gunshot wounds, one of whom was sent to Sidon in critical condition with a bullet wound in the stomach. His name was Hussain Diaz and we found him yesterday at the Shab hospital in Sidon, lying in great pain in a third floor ward surrounded by relatives. When I asked him, he was just able to move his lips. His sister said the

Israelis had shot him in the square at Nabatiya.

At the Jomouh mosque opposite the Nabatiya mosque they treated three people, one a young woman, with gunshot wounds. All were allowed home, but at the Najeed hospital they sent two patients to Sidon.

One of them, Hussein Makzoum, had severe abrasions to the face. The doctors said he had been beaten by rifle butts.

We found him in the ward next to Hussain Diaz, his face dark with bruises, his upper lip grotesquely distended, a drip tube attached to one of his feet.

The other patient sent to Sidon was Soheil Hammoura. He died there and his brother took him to the family village of Meiss el-Jebel for burial yesterday morning. His old father seemed resigned to his son's death, while Soheil's mother wept with her friends and three daughters.

Ali Hammoura, almost as resigned as his father, shuffled through photographs of his dead brother and said: "He was shot in the back by the Israeli. What can we do?... We are under occupation forces."

State radio denies coup in Grenada

From Jeremy Taylor
Port of Spain

There has been no coup in Grenada, no military takeover, not even a power struggle; according to the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada.

The political upheaval in the island over the past few days was simply a move by the central committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement to bring the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, under firm party discipline.

In a lengthy statement broadcast on Sunday night and repeated yesterday at regular intervals a spokesman for the armed forces explained that Mr Bishop, the 39-year-old London-trained lawyer who has led Grenada's four-and-a-half year old revolution thus far, had demanded sole control, contrary to the agreed principle of collective leadership.

He had become "hostile to criticism" and had allowed "power and authority to go to his head". He had started imagining conspiracies against himself the broadcast said.

Hoping to capitalize on his personal popularity he had sought to defy the principle of collective decision-making, and had started a rumour that his deputy, Mr Bernard Coard, and Mrs Phyllis Coard, who is also a government minister, were planning to overthrow him.

Riddle of Jaruzelski and order to shoot workers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

to cover up the true number of those shot.

The report does not go into such details. But it does firmly place on the shoulders of Mr Gomulka the decision to shoot at the demonstrators. "The shots were supposed to be aimed at the legs of the attackers," Gomulka shock accused local authorities in Gdansk of slow and inefficient action.

A first draft of the *Kubak Report*, however, presented a substantially more detailed account of the events, dated a meeting held at 9 o'clock on December 15 when the party and government leadership met in Mr Gomulka's office to decide how to quell the demonstrations.

The decision to shoot was issued shortly after this session. General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, then as now Minister of Defence, took part, in the meeting and according to the first draft "no one objected to the proposal". General Jaruzelski's supporters have always argued that the general opposed the decision to shoot at workers.

The published version of events excludes this account and indeed gives no itemized blow-by-blow account. But it is nonetheless frank about the shortcomings of the party and other institutions and represents them as a contributory cause to the various crises.

Sikh terrorists strike again

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh terrorists struck again the strife-torn Punjab state yesterday killing a police inspector and injuring a constable. Two unexploded grenades were found in a police station yard, apparently thrown over the fence in the night.

Fear of the indiscriminate bombings over the past few days meant smaller crowds celebrating the Dussehra holidays in Delhi and the Punjab towns.

In Ludhiana all the Hindu temples were closed after a hand grenade was thrown into the Mother Durga temple, injuring two men. A procession of protest was dispersed by police using lathis and tear gas, leaving six demonstrators hurt, according to the temple priest.

The police officers were shot at after they boarded a bus on the outskirts of Amritsar, the Sikh's holy city. Sub-inspector Amar Singh died, and Head Constable Mahen Singh was

Golden Temple in Amritsar, which shelters a number of extremist leaders including Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Whether the Nivas is actually part of the Golden Temple may become the subject of much debate. It is part of a group of buildings which houses the temple management committee, and the leaders of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party. But the road that separates it from the temple is a public one.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has declared that the authorities will never violate the sanctity of the temple, but she is being constantly urged to clear out the people who have made the lodgings houses associated with a virtual armed camp.

To protest against what they see as moves to "legalize the killings of Sikh youth in fake encounters", the Sikh student organization is planning a day of strikes on October 26.

Zimbabwe's whites vote with their feet

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's white community, ever sensitive to the tone of current political rhetoric, has been left feeling more than usually vulnerable by recent Government threats to confiscate land from farmers and references to "British settlers".

Even before the latest round of spring, white migration had been showing a sharp upturn, possibly because of both tightening which is souring the good life for many. The continuing repercussions of the Air Force mutiny - bitterness among whites at a perceived injustice and strain in relations with Western nations which has given rise to the Government's outbursts - have made matters worse.

The most recent statistics show that 1,960 people, the vast majority of whom will have been white, left Zimbabwe in July. That was the highest monthly figure for almost two years and as a percentage of a constantly diminishing white population quite dramatically high.

From a figure of about 223,000 at independence, the white population has dropped to an estimate of between

140,000 and 150,000. Of these about 45,000 are registered as qualifying for British nationality and there are perhaps another 20,000 not yet registered.

Most still have an ambivalent attitude to the mother country, stemming from the UDI years and the knowledge that adjustment to life in Britain would be painful. Nevertheless, if the Government scrapped the dual nationality clause in the constitution, as it has threatened before, most whites who qualified would probably opt for British nationality.

The traditional white attitudes, exploited over the years of Rhodesian Front government, that racial privilege and job exclusivity be maintained have, of course, disappeared. The whites who remain are generally careful not to give offence to black sensibilities, some perhaps only because of the possible consequences.

White perspectives and expectations are changing. Now whites are joining blacks in fearing the effects of Zimbabwe's deteriorating economic performance. No longer does the controlled salary of a low to

courting unpopularity with rural people in the process. But on the overall question of land acquisition and redistribution the Government's plans are not clear.

Mr Morven Mahachi, the Minister of Lands, alarmed the recent annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union when, referring to legislation being drafted, he said the Government would expropriate land which it deemed to be under utilized.

Meanwhile, the growing army of those who have no employment at all is coming to represent another fear. Crime and banditry are on the increase with no prospect at present of work for tens of thousands of school-leavers coming on to the market every year.

If morale in the commercial and industrial sector is low it is hardly less so in a community the Government regards as intrinsically important to the country - the farmers.

The effects of two years of drought, a severe problem and uncertainty over government intentions on the land issue have combined to make farmers here probably more worried than at any time since independence.

The authorities have attempted to come to terms with the squatter problem, though

Pretoria wields bludgeon on ANC

From Michael Hornby
Johannesburg

At the Jomouh mosque

opposite the Nabatiy mosque they treated three people, one a young woman, with gunshot wounds. All were allowed home, but at the Najeed hospital they sent two patients to Sidon.

One of them, Hussein Makzoum, had severe abrasions to the face. The doctors said he had been beaten by rifle butts.

We found him in the ward next to Hussain Diaz, his face dark with bruises, his upper lip grotesquely distended, a drip tube attached to one of his feet.

The other patient sent to Sidon was Soheil Hammoura. He died there and his brother took him to the family village of Meiss el-Jebel for burial yesterday morning. His old father seemed resigned to his son's death, while Soheil's mother wept with her friends and three daughters.

Ali Hammoura, almost as resigned as his father, shuffled through photographs of his dead brother and said: "He was shot in the back by the Israeli. What can we do?... We are under occupation forces."



Paris welcome: President Mitterrand yesterday greeting President Machel

Machel denounced Maputo raid

Paris - President Machel

of Mozambique yesterday

condemned the South African

raid on ANC installations

in Maputo as an act

of terrorism, adding here

that he had asked France

for military aid for his

country's defence. France

also condemned the raid

kinds of military aid from

France".

Commenting on that, however, M. Michel Vanzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, simply said that "any request that is made will be studied by France with the greatest attention and goodwill".

High catch

Marseilles (AFP) - Five Sri Lankan immigrants who tried to walk over the Alps into France were arrested at an altitude of 8,100ft by Customs police. Newly-fallen snow had stopped their progress by car through the normally unguarded Col Agnel Pass.

Smugglers held

Peking (Reuters) - Two Hongkong men have been arrested in Canton for smuggling out huge amounts of priceless Chinese antiques, the Guangming daily reported. Police seized more than 1,700 works of art, including jades from the eleventh century BC which they had bought from peasants.

80 drown

Lagos (Reuters) - About 80 people were feared drowned after a collision at night between two passenger boats on a lagoon 75 miles east of Lagos. Another 80 were missing.

Wind up

Brunnbuttel (Reuters) - The world's largest wind power plant, 450 ft high and with sails 300 ft long, started operating here on the North German coast near the mouth of the Elbe. It will provide power for 250 families.

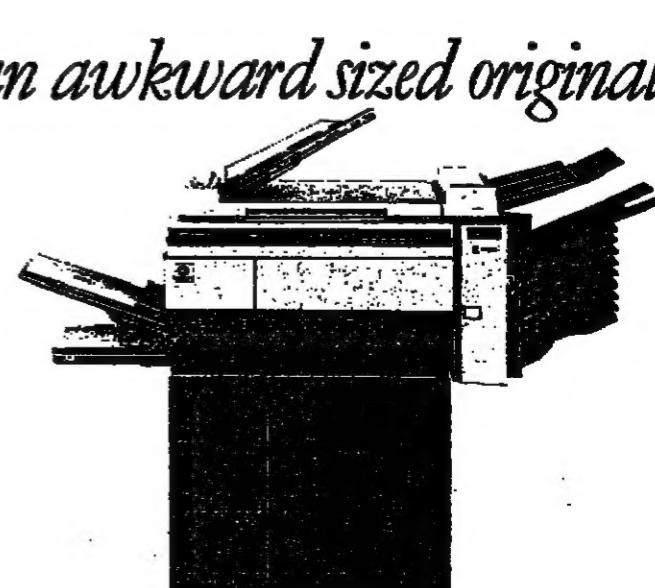
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T/18/10

Guerrillas kill two Peru police

Lima (Reuters) - Maoist guerrillas blew up a bridge in the Peruvian highlands and killed two policemen in a wave of attacks over 24 hours, the Civil Guard said.

The two policemen died when guerrillas dynamited the Alcomachay bridge on the road linking the departmental capitals of Ayacucho and Huancavelica.

Lima, the capital, was partially blacked out after three electricity pylons were blown up. Guerrillas also bombed a police station, injuring two policemen.

The attacks appeared to be coordinated with raids in Ayacucho and Huancavelica, where guerrillas of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement have been most active.

Señor Luis Pécorich, the Interior Minister, said that security forces had seized very important guerrilla leaders. He did not identify them, but said they were giving information needed to capture other guerrillas.

Life for hijack

Peking (Reuters) - A youth who was an accomplice in the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to South Korea last May was given a suspended death sentence by a court in Shandong and two others who hid guns were jailed for life. The six hijackers were jailed for between four and six years by South Korea in August.

Germans anxious to keep talks with Russia open despite Vienna deadlock

Did Geneva collapse in Vienna? Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he did not now see much chance of an arms agreement at Geneva, and commentators see the failure of 11 hours of talks in Vienna between Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, to alter the Soviet position, as making the chances for agreement in Geneva even smaller.

Indeed Dr Kohl said on television that the present international situation was like that of 1938. He recalled that Britain and France gave way to Hitler by signing the Munich agreement.

If the West did not tell the Soviet Union plainly today that it would not accept Moscow's continuous, unilateral build-up of arms, then the Russians would not understand that the West was prepared to support peace and freedom with utmost determination.

However, Bonn is still insisting that the Vienna meeting at the weekend kept open an essential East-West dialogue, and may yet have persuaded the Russians not to break off negotiations after the November 21 deadline.

Princess not a libber

Sydney (Reuter) — Princess Anne told listeners to a radio phone-in programme in Australia yesterday that members of the women's liberation movement were their own worst enemies. She said she was "not a great women's libber".

Women were "more likely to improve things by quiet endeavour than by stridency".

The Princess, aged 33, is in Australia for a private visit with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

She appeared on a television chat show last week, telling viewers she would have liked to have been a truck driver if she had been born a commoner.

She said yesterday she did not always do what people expect a princess to do. "I don't like performing for anybody. We (the royal family) are meant to be different, but we are not."

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Genscher said yesterday that West Germany wanted the Soviet-American negotiations to continue even if no result was reached, and good political and economic relations between East and West were important. These had been helped by the meeting.

The Germans, however, have been taken aback by the force with which Mr Gromyko rejected the latest Western proposals. Herr Genscher, meeting him for the fourth time this year, sharply rebutted his attacks on the American offer, saying it had been formulated jointly with West Germany, and any criticism was also, therefore, an attack on Bonn.

Herr Genscher reminded Mr Gromyko that Bonn had renounced by treaty its own nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and was therefore entitled to claim American nuclear protection when threatened by Soviet missiles.

His country was a friend and ally of the United States; the Government was committed to the Nato decision and had a parliamentary majority. The Russians were deluding themselves if they counted on the peace movement to halt deployment.

To Soviet insistence that

Truck driver 'smiled' after motel death ride

From Tony Dubouillet, Melbourne

The skill with which the driver of a lorry crashed through the bar of the Inland Motel at the foot of Ayers Rock, killing five people, had shown his "murderous intent", the Alice Springs magistrates' court was told yesterday.

Douglas John Edwin Crabbie, aged 36, was charged with the murder of five people on August 18. 20 other people were injured when the "road train" (lorry and trailer) ploughed into the bar.

Mr John McMaster, the Crown prosecutor, said that Mr Crabbie was a very experienced driver and his skill in manoeuvring his "road train" into the bar demonstrated murderous intent. The prosecution alleges that no brakes were applied as the lorry made a left-hand turn and crashed through the double doors of the Inland Motel.

"It came to rest against a wall

near a take-away food bar and its progress was only halted by a trailer which jammed on the roof of the bar", Mr McMaster said. "The bar was still illuminated and two witnesses identified Crabbie as the man who got out of the truck.

"One man, pinned by the debris beneath the driver's side wheel, was calling for help. There will be evidence that he saw Crabbie get out of the cabin, smile and run off."

The court was also told that one of two trailers had been removed earlier from the lorry. Mr McMaster said the police would allege that this was done to enable the truck to negotiate an otherwise impossible turn round a blind corner which led to the bar door.

The prosecutor said witnesses

would say that Mr Crabbie had

shown no sign of intoxication

when leaving the same bar 40 minutes before the crash

"I like to think that what I am doing is scientific and try to avoid political outcomes."

Some university professors

interpreted the award to Mr Debreu as a move back to honouring pure scientific work.

The academy has recently chosen macro-economists with links to politicians.

The 1976 award to the Chicago monetarist Milton Friedman, who inspired the policies of President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was especially controversial.

From his Oakland, California, home yesterday the 62-year-old scientist said he had

no official word from Stockholm but had received many congratulations on a

prize which I hope I have won.

I am very, very pleased.

Some scholars, however, expressed surprise at the award, saying that more important work in the same field was achieved by the 1972 winners Mr John Hicks of Britain and Mr Kenneth Arrow of the United States.

The most recent example is the Russian Minister for Light Industry, whose downfall was associated with that of the Minister for Fruit and Vegetables. Both were accused of "rampant fraud and embezzlement". Transport officials have similarly been upbraided.

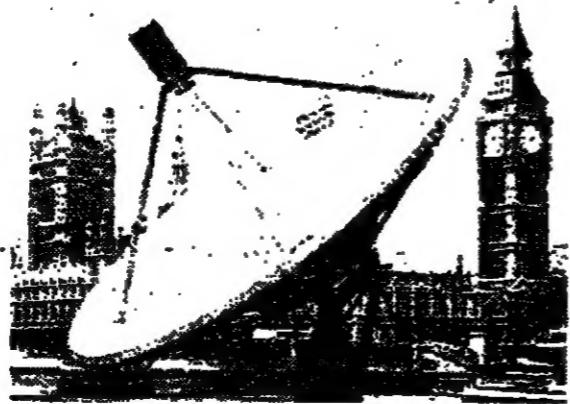
The deputy head of the musical agency, Rosskonsert, was last week sentenced to 10 years in prison for demanding money and gifts from performers. Among his ill-gotten loot, the court was told, were jewelry, after-shave, an ice bucket, western pulllovers and a folding umbrella.

Sensationalism is unknown in the Soviet press, and items of gossip or scandal are tucked away in small, soberly-worded articles. They are only released when it suits the Kremlin politically, or to encourage "responsible" behaviour by Soviet citizens.

It would be a pity if the Politburo's latest injunction to the press to step up "ideological propaganda" was to eliminate these occasional oblique glimmers into human mystery and misdeeds altogether. Russians enjoyed a particular frisson of excitement last week over the strange disappearance in Venice of Mr Oleg Bitov, a correspondent for the *Literary Gazette* of Defection or murder?

The paper, in a black-edged article, plumped for murder by the CIA, on the grounds that Mr Bitov had been investigating an aspect of the assassination attempt on the Pope in 1981. Many readers, however, seemed to favour kidnapping or death at the hands of the Mafia or the Red Brigades.

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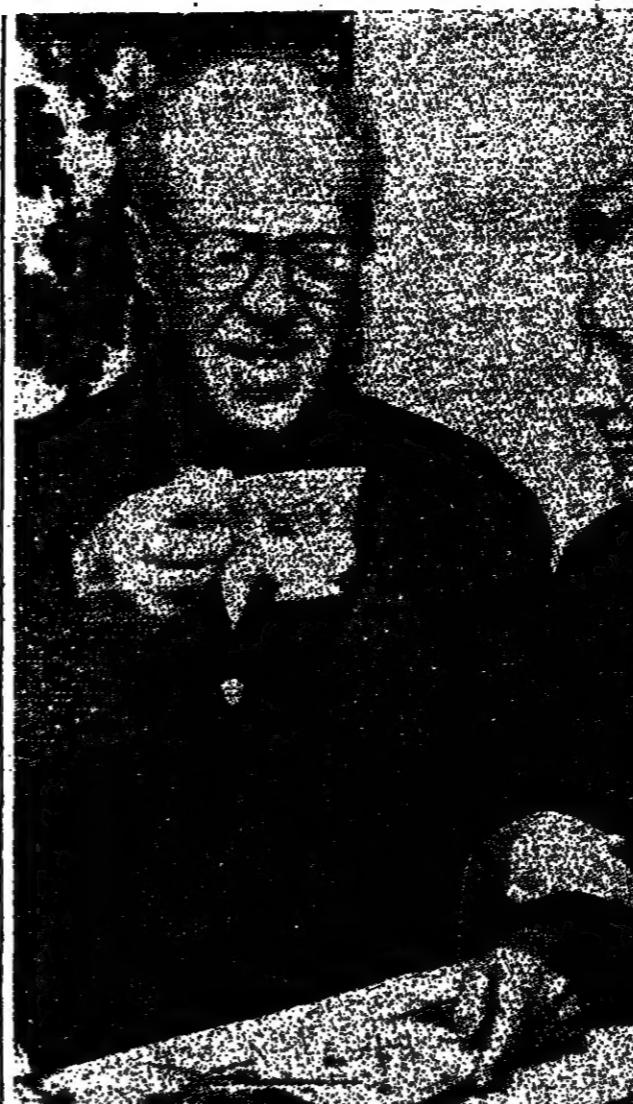
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Women stage missile protest

From Our Own Correspondent



Rise and shine: Mr and Mrs Debreu celebrating at breakfast in California yesterday

Nobel for US economist

Stockholm (Reuter, AP) —

The French-born American Mathematician Mr Gerard Debreu, described by scholars as a central theoretician, won the 1983 Nobel Prize for economics yesterday.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said, it awarded him the \$128,000 prize for "having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium".

From his Oakland, California, home yesterday the 62-year-old scientist said he had

no official word from Stockholm but had received many congratulations on a

prize which I hope I have won.

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Red Brigades.

Sic transit gloria money

From John Earle

Rome

Do you need *consilium adversus inflationem* (a consultant against inflation)?

Fidesman, the financial consultancy subsidiary of the Italian state-owned lending institute IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano), has taken a quarter page in the *Vaticano* newspaper, *Observatore Romano*, for the first advertisement in Latin by an Italian banking group.

The reader's eye is caught by a photograph of a young, bespectacled *consilarius numerarius* (financial adviser) showing his papers to a middle-aged man in an armchair. "Et tu?" it asks underneath. You could join the *ducenta undecim milia attentorum pecuniae servatorum* (the 211,000 careful preservers of their wealth) who are already being served through the group's *trecenta agerentiae* (300 banking branches).

All you have to do is *summum elenchem telephonicum* (the telephone directory) and seek the nearest branch, since it can be enlarged.

● MADRID: Señor González warning in *Athenaeum* that Spain might lose interest in the Community unless it is allowed to join soon, led one Madrid newspaper to comment yesterday that the socialist leaders are in the verge of turning the Parthenon into a Pantheon, "the last resting place of the great supranational idea of a United Europe". (Harry Debeux writes.)

We must first know our policy on Mediterranean firm products before the community can be enlarged.

The group has evidently chosen the pages of the *Observatore*, whose 50,000 copies circulate among cluchmen of many nationalities, to reach readers used in the past to dealing with the Vatican Bank, the *Istituto per le Opere di Religione* (IOR).

French right chalks up third local victory

From Diana Gledhill, Paris

Antony is the third town of

more than 30,000 inhabitants to

have been lost by the left since

the municipal elections last

March. As in Sarcelles and

Dreux, the by-election was

called because of fraud in the

original election, and

they have often been in the

centre of violent incidents,

though the extreme left had also

played its part in the provoca-

tion.

Only the massed ranks of

four companies of riot police in

Antony on Sunday night pre-

vented the scuffles there de-

veloping into something uglier.

The joint opposition list led by

M. Devedjian obtained 51 per

Iran needs to keep open Strait of Hormuz to pay for its war effort

Bandar Abbas, Iran (Reuters)

The scene at this Iranian port underlines why Iran is threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz only as a last resort in its three-year-old war with Iraq.

More than 70 cargo ships are strung out in a queue waiting to enter the port, just inside the Strait as the entrance to the Gulf, and unload military supplies, food and construction materials vital to Iran's war effort and economy.

Beyond the last ship, invisible in the heat haze, tankers are steaming south carrying the oil exports which are Iran's only means of earning money to continue the war.

If the Strait of Hormuz was closed, a sixth of the Western world's oil imports would be cut off, but so would Iran's own lifeline to the outside world. Iranian statements emphasize that the Strait will be closed only if Iraqi attacks have already stopped Iran's oil exports and left it with nothing to lose.

"The Persian Gulf is secure as long as Iran has normal activities of the export of oil through this waterway," the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared at a prayers meeting in Tehran. But if any power tried to stop Iran exporting its oil, "then the Persian Gulf has no importance to us" and the Strait would be blocked.



Prisoners of conscience



Marcos to change voting rules

From Keith Dalton Manila

The ruling party in the Philippines, the 'New Society Movement', has approved changes to the electoral code which, President Marcos said yesterday, would give the opposition 'a sporting chance' in next May's parliamentary elections.

Apparently aimed at appeasing the increasingly vocal opposition, the changes were approved during a three-hour party caucus, and will be presented to the government-dominated National Assembly today, when it meets in a special session as a constituent body to draft the code amendments.

The most significant change is the reintroduction of provincial elections. Under the Marcos Government regional polls have been held which, because they cover large and diverse provinces, have generally favoured the ruling party's unrivalled political machine.

Block voting has also been abolished. In past elections this enabled government voters simply to write the ruling party's initials on the ballot paper, while a vote for the opposition required the voter to list every candidate's name.

Full polling rights will be given to political candidates, and representation will be allowed on citizens' electoral committees to oversee polling.

"We want to give as many concessions as possible to the opposition, to give them all the chances in the election", Mr Marcos said.

The amended electoral code, which is sure to be passed by the National Assembly, will be submitted to a plebiscite, probably in December.

The problems confronting the Philippines today do not compare to the "dangers and sacrifices" which were part of everyday life before the imposition of martial law 11 years ago, Mr Marcos told a party caucus meeting.

During the meeting Mr Marcos renewed his invitation to the opposition to nominate two members to the commission on elections which will organize and conduct the May elections.

Opposition leader Mr Salvador Laurel said this offer was illegal and violated the constitution, which stated that the commission should be independent.

He called Mr Marcos to "take a vacation or sick leave", and hand over to a caretaker government to restore democracy.

Mr Laurel who is president of a 12-party opposition alliance, said he rejected any dialogue with Mr Marcos that would "perpetuate his one-man dictatorship", and said a caretaker government may be the last chance to avoid bloodshed. "If he refuses he will just go down fighting with his boots on."

Mr Gaspar: Weakened by hunger strikes



Australia omits God and Queen from oath

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

There will be no reference to the Queen or God in the proposed new Oath of Allegiance to be taken by people wishing to take out Australian citizenship.

The new oath was among a number of changes to the Citizenship Act announced at the weekend by Mr Stewart West, the Immigration Minister.

Speaking on television in Canberra, Mr West said that many non-English-speaking immigrants who had become

permanent residents objected to swearing allegiance to the Queen.

"People no longer want to be referred as British subjects", Mr West said. "They know that the most important thing is really Australian nationalism, and the allies that we have around the world, and we are no longer just a colony of the British Crown."

The announcement brought a quick response from Mr Michael Hodgetman, the shadow Immigration Minister, who said it was a first step towards a socialist republic.

Mandarins with their hands in the till



Last week the Chinese Communist Party announced a widespread purge of its ranks. Among the victims will be corrupt and irresponsible officials. David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, in this second and concluding article on crime and corruption in China, reports on the illicit activities of these officials.

Iraq can now export only about 700,000 barrels a day of oil through a single pipeline across Turkey and is having to borrow to keep fighting.

If Iran did decide to block the Strait of Hormuz, it would involve its Navy in its first large-scale operations of the war. On paper, the Iranian Navy is the most powerful in the region, with 12 capital warships, but little is known about how it has fared since the 1979 Islamic revolution which overthrew the Shah and led to widespread purges in the armed forces.

Concrete shells of unfinished apartment blocks line the coast between the town of Bander Abbas and the naval base.

The Iranian Army and Air Force have both proved during the war that purges and restrictions on the supply of spare parts from Western arms manufacturers have merely reduced, not eliminated, their fighting strength.

Looking in from outside, there was little to see at the naval base. The only Navy vessel in sight was a white passenger liner which local sources said was being used to house several hundred sailors until apartment blocks on shore could be finished.

Nowadays, it may be necessary to bribe an official to find accommodation, get promotion or send one's children to university. This kind of corruption - called "going through the back door" - is routine.

The bribes usually take the form of gifts, especially imported cassette recorders, colour television sets and watches. The better brands of Chinese cigarettes and liquor are also popular.

Another form of corruption is string-pulling through relatives or so-called contact-families - with whom one is allied by marriage or common interest.

One favour will be repaid with another. This practice is hard for the authorities to prevent.



Old habits die hard: Black market cigarettes on sale in Wuhan at inflated prices

What really angers the leadership is malfeasance and embezzlement at people's places of work. The bureaucracy is

Mass execution

Another mass execution of criminals has been carried out in Peking, according to informed sources. Some 40 or 50 people were shot last Saturday for crimes of violence or malfeasance on a large scale.

so complex and unwieldy that a clever operator can steal tens of thousands of pounds of public funds.

One of the commonest

malpractices is the theft of materials from public sites to be used to build houses for officials and their families on land extorted from rural communes.

The head of a county finance office in the southern province of Guangdong, for instance, had an 18-room house built for himself and his three sons - an unheard-of luxury. He got the construction materials at a discount from a local building firm by promising to pass on other, more lucrative, contracts through his influence. He was exposed and sentenced.

In the same province's capital of Canton, a vice-chairman of the city economic committee persuaded communes to deliver a large number of bonsai miniature trees and landscapes to him, then sold them for export and pocketed the money.

In China's most populous province of Sichuan, with a population of more than 80 million, 18,400 cases of economic crime were investigated, and 120 high-ranking officials were implicated in 1982.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, is believed to be particularly anxious to suppress corruption because his political rivals and critics have blamed his relatively liberal economic and cultural policies.

Concluded

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SPECTRUM

Merry Christmas, Dr Hardie

In addition to its account of suffering and death at the hands of the Japanese, the secret diary of Dr Robert Hardie - kept on stolen scraps of paper and carefully hidden from his captors - depicts many other aspects of life among the Allied prisoners of war working on the Burma-Siam railway between 1942 and 1945.

Dr Hardie, a medical officer with the Malayan Volunteer Field Ambulance who found himself in Japanese hands after the fall of Singapore, showed an interest in the flora and fauna along the banks of the River Kwai, reflected not only in his writings but also in the watercolours and pencil sketches which are contained in the diary, published this week.

Nor were his moral judgments bound by the wartime battle lines. He was as capable of appreciating the occasional kindness shown by a Japanese guard as he was of criticizing those among his fellow officers who, he felt, did not act in the best interests of their comrades.

In this second of three extracts from the diary, he records, along with the ever-present misery and brutality, some of the lighter moments of his time in the camps at Takanun and Chungkai.

DECEMBER 21, 1943

The night before last, shortly after 11.30pm, a big aeroplane was heard going south-east overhead. Another and another followed at intervals. Between 3 and 5am they passed overhead again, going back. It was a cheering sound.

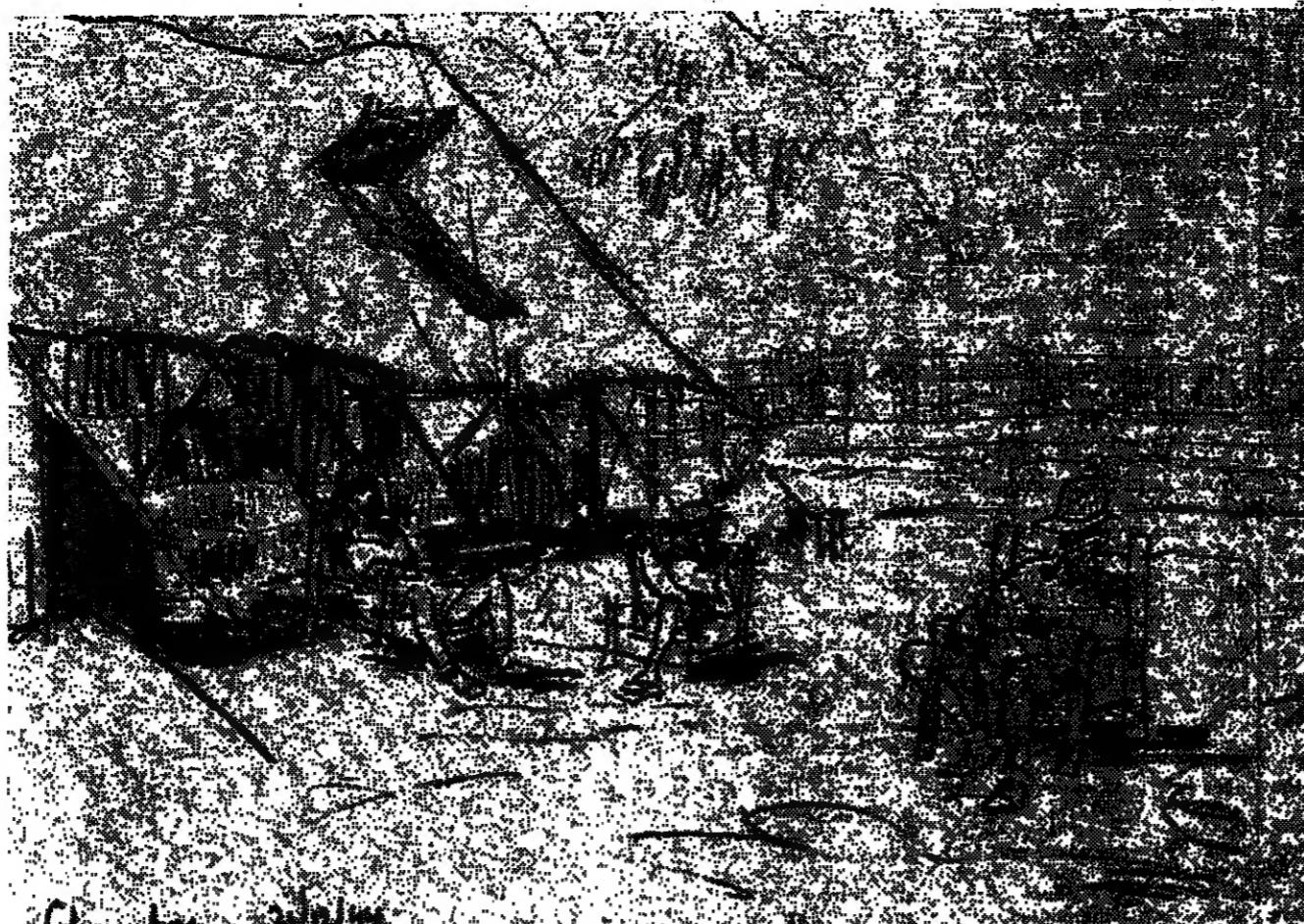
DECEMBER 24, 1943

Work in this camp has been fairly light recently, and Japanese pressure has been relaxed. We are to have a whole holiday tomorrow (Christmas Day) and all sorts of preparations are in progress. There is to be a football match between officers and men, a "race meeting" on some rough sand and gravel on the river bank, and in the evening a pantomime on an improvised stage facing a high gravel-and-earth bank. Various strange beers have been brewed, and great efforts in the cooking line are rumoured.

DECEMBER 26, 1943

Yesterday, Christmas Day, was a very remarkable and enjoyable occasion. A great *tour de force* by the cooks, who had been saving things up over a long period, produced a wonderful series of meals in the hospital.

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £2.95.



Robert Hardie's sketch of the hospital camp at Chungkai, 1944

Breakfast, at nine, was rice porridge with lactogen milk; followed by a fried egg, some thick fried pork and fried sweet potatoes; also a tapioca flour roll with a piece of margarine and a good dollop of lime marmalade.

Lunch in the middle of the day was two fish rissoles, following a plate of beef-and-meat soup, two slices of cold beef, some vegetable marrow and some pickles of cucumber and Chinese radish. To wind up, a cup of tea with milk.

Dinner was a veg-and-meat soup; roast beef with fried sweet potatoes and pumpkin; for pudding, a baked ginger pudding and a sauce made with lime; savoury, a sardine on a fried rice biscuit. Dessert, fresh sections of the citrus pomelo; finally coffee with milk.

This sounds as if we were living on the fat of the land. It is true our rations are much better than they were, and we get a certain amount of fresh vegetable. But actually the elaborate menu given above is based on quite a few extras - the Japs allowed us to kill specially for this occasion one pig and one of the cattle.

The men won the football match 5-2. The horse race, with bookies, was passably amusing. The pantomime *The Babes in Thailand* was a remarkable performance. Singing continued far into the night and for a wonder did not lead to any trouble with the Nip guards. One must admit that the Nips are a British subject from Singapore. One

allowed a considerable degree of latitude.

Altogether it was a quite remarkably fine celebration for a remote jungle camp miles from anywhere.

DECEMBER 31, 1943

This is the last day of 1943, a year to be said goodbye to without regret, holding as it did nothing beyond captivity and depression, weary waiting, and above all the sight of immeasurable human misery, suffering and death.

JANUARY 7, 1944

A Chinese labourer, with a huge deep sloughing ulcer on his leg, so bad that he cannot walk at all, is making his way to the coolie hospital camp a couple of kilometres down the line. He gets along seated, lifting himself along by his arms - slow progress. The anti-malarial party has been taking him food from time to time. Colonel Williamson, our Indian Army camp commandant, has been asked to put a request forward to the Nips that we be allowed to send a party of officers with a stretcher to carry him down - there is a permanent Jap sentry on a bridge a little below this camp, past whom it is impossible to go without authority - but he has refused even to approach the Nips on the subject. The Chinese is a British subject from Singapore. One

can't but feel that if it had been a horse or a dog that was in question, he would have been more inclined to approach the Japs. At worst they can only say no.

FEBRUARY 24, 1944

Colonel Johnson has made a remarkably fine collection of orchids, mostly Dendrobium. He has a very striking one in flower at present - I walked down to his camp yesterday - oyster veined with pink, with two very deep crimson patches on the outer lips of the under-most petal.

MARCH 19, 1944

About three weeks since my last entry. And now I am right down at Chungkai again, which I left over a year ago. Our evacuation of Takanun took place quite suddenly; at very short notice we were bundled into trains and came down here.

The camp is now enormous, with a very large hospital area. There is a very good canteen, run largely by volunteers. They produce veg, good extras, stews, omelettes, soups, cakes, toffee-fudge (coconut, peanut and ginger), cigarettes, samosas, coffee. One has money one can live very well. There is quite pleasant; if not very hygienic, bathing in the river. Existence is altogether more peaceful and pleasant than in the wilds at Takanun: sleeping quarters in a big hut with the rest of our up-country party are however, crowded and infested with bugs.

APRIL 2, 1944

There is a small bamboo and matting stage in the corner of this camp, where they have shows from time to time and concerts (there are a number of musical instruments - Red Cross, from Bangkok - in the camp). Yesterday there was an excellent performance of Somerset Maugham's *The Circle*.

MAY 21, 1944

Leo Britt's musical *Wonder Bar* was given last night (when I saw it) and the night before. It was astonishingly good in its way - amazing costumes made out of old mosquito netting, a few pieces of cloth and some dyes. The setting was also remarkably realistic. One could hardly believe it was made out of bamboo, a few pieces of wood and bamboo matting, with some whitewash paint and local coloured earths.

MAY 28, 1944

Dudley Gorla's stage show, to which he gave the purely nonsense-name of *Thai Diddle-Diddle*, has been banned by the Nips. They have given no reason for this. There was nothing in it about the war, or about the Thais. My theory is that the Japanese interpreter looked up the word "diddle" in a dictionary, and finding that it meant "deceive" or "cheat", suspected some subtle criticism of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is astonishing how torious the Japanese are in some ways, and how unbelievably gullible in others.

Another Christmas has come and gone. The Japanese made a special issue of extra meat and fruit. This is probably not spontaneous generosity, for we think that the Japanese are holding quite a sum of Red Cross money, though they will not explicitly say so.

The only discordant note on Christmas Day was provided by Kokubu, the Jap commandant. Obviously under the influence of liquor, he took a walk round the camp in the afternoon with a fellow officer. He unfortunately found a gap in an internal fence near a Dutch hut, and a perfectly innocent Dutchman who happened to be near at hand got a very severe beating.

I wonder if this is the last Christmas we shall spend in captivity?

OCTOBER 31, 1944

Here are four Japanese propaganda stories which have appeared in either the *Nippon Times* (a paper published in Japan, in English) or the local Siamese papers:

An account is given of how one of the Japanese "War Eagles" (fighter pilots), finding himself out of ammunition when attacking American bombers, in desperation seized his "rice-cake" (presumably his lunch) and hurled it at an enemy bomber; it hit its mark, and the bomber fell out of control.

Another War Eagle, out of ammunition in an attack on American ships in the Solomons, swooped on the bridge of a cruiser, drew his sword and, as he whizzed by, sliced off the American commander's head.

A pilot coming in to land found his undercarriage had been shot away. Opening the throttle and pulling out into a circuit of the aerodrome to consider the situation, he had an idea. He hastily cut out the floor of his cockpit with a knife. As he came in to land, he dropped his legs through these holes and, running desperately, ultimately brought his machine to a stop.

A second-class Japanese private has been specially decorated in the Pacific for carrying an important message from one island to another by swimming. The message was "Two secret and important to be sent by radio", so it was entrusted to a "sure means", and was delivered by the swimmer after he had been in the water for 48 hours.

NOVEMBER 28, 1944

Last night, about 6.45pm when I was playing baseball in the open recreation area, we heard the noise at Kanburi and all trooped off to the neighbourhood of our slit trenches. After nearly half-an-hour's waiting, a big four-engined bomber passed directly overhead, going east; when it was over, the Kanburi area we saw three bombs fall. Two more bombers followed, both dropped their bombs at the same point.

When the all-clear came fifteen minutes later it was quite dark, but we could see a red glow in the sky in the direction of Kanburi. A steam train and a diesel train went up the railway during the night, so the bridge is still all right.

MARCH 19, 1944

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The camp is now enormous, with a very large hospital area. There is a very good canteen, run largely by volunteers. They produce veg, good extras, stews, omelettes, soups, cakes, toffee-fudge (coconut, peanut and ginger), cigarettes, samosas, coffee. One has money one can live very well.

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APRIL 2, 1944

There has evidently been a bit of bombing up the line. People who have come over from Tamarak report that about 40 wounded men came down there the other day from Brangkasi and Wang Yai. Many were stretcher cases. They took eight days to cover 150 kilometres. They spent most of the time making little attempt to pass them down quickly. At Kinsayok the guards have become very violent since the bombing began. Men in the second and third day of malaria have been compelled to work. A lot of them are collapsing and some parties of completely exhausted wrecks are coming down to Tamarak from there.

DECEMBER 18, 1944

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I wonder if this is the last Christmas we shall spend in captivity?

DECEMBER 27, 1944

Another Christmas has come and gone. The Japanese made a special issue of extra meat and fruit. This is probably not spontaneous generosity, for we think that the Japanese are holding quite a sum of Red Cross money, though they will not explicitly say so.

The only discordant note on Christmas Day was provided by Kokubu, the Jap commandant. Obviously under the influence of liquor, he took a walk round the camp in the afternoon with a fellow officer. He unfortunately found a gap in an internal fence near a Dutch hut, and a perfectly innocent Dutchman who happened to be near at hand got a very severe beating.

I wonder if this is the last Christmas we shall spend in captivity?

AUGUST 8, 1944

A Japanese private soldier, said to have been knifed by another in a pothole brawl in Kanburi, has died. The Japanese have just given him a funeral. A basketball match and a concert which had been arranged in our camp were forbidden by the Japs on account of the ceremony. There is a striking contrast between this elaborate observance and the complete indifference of the Japanese to our own deaths - they didn't even stop playing tennis in this camp in the bad days when 15 or 16 bodies a day were being carried to the cemetery from our hospital, past their rough-earth tennis court.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1944

It is said that leaflets have been found along the river, obviously dropped by aeroplanes; they are said to claim that the war in Europe is going well for us.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Have a
nice read
y'all

New Orleans

It's difficult to know where conversation stops in America and where slogans begin. Does "Have a nice day" count as part of an exchange of ideas or just as a way of closing off a conversation? Even when it takes on a southern-tinge and sounds like "Well, have a nice day, now, you hear", you get the feeling that it's a kind of received message. When my American visa was stamped into my passport, I was half-disappointed that they hadn't printed "Have a nice day" at the bottom.

It's not bigger than having a nice day. When I was queuing in the post office in Beaufort Street, the clerk said to the woman in front of me: "Have a nice day" and the woman, instead of letting me alone, said: "Thank you for letting me". The clerk then said it was nice to do business with her, and I was seized with terror lest the woman said she would tell all her friends to come here, and the clerk said to do that very thing and I would never get to buy stamps. When I bought some typing paper 10 minutes later at Woolworth's, and the cashier said

"Thank you for shopping at Woolworth's", I'm afraid I fled without replying.

Even inanimate objects sloganize at you. Park cars in New Orleans sport a jocular sign saying "Throw something at me, Master". The museum which is preparing an exhibition on Louis XIV art objects has a banner which says "We're waiting for you, Louis", which used to be said and only by Louis Armstrong's English jazz band. Even the New Orleans police cars have a quiet slogan on their back doors: "To protect you and to serve you". I know they don't really mean it, but if they ever throw me against a wall and I don't feel sure I shall turn around and say "Thank you for protecting and serving me", and that this, somehow, is going to make things worse.

Another area rapidly being developed by Americans, for "slogan" is their left shoulder, or what we would call a lapel. The TWA air steward on the way over had inscribed very clearly on his shoulder the word "Steve". It was his name. Furthermore he invited us to call him Steve whenever we wanted something. We'd feel vaguely inferior because we had forgotten to print our own names on our persons.

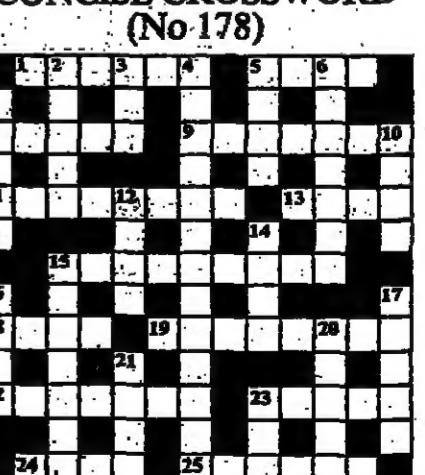
In New Orleans the art of writing on shoulders is well advanced. Waiters in the restaurants, employees of big stores, all have their names written on. But the most written on people are those in hotel bars who have things like "Georgia Board of Education" or "American Trichology Association" inscribed on their shoulders. These are people going to or from conventions, which is what works out. Open any hotel door in New Orleans and you will find a convention going on behind it. Go into any lift and you will find decent people reading each other.

Things have not yet reached the state where you can be stopped by the police for not wearing something on your lapel but these are early days.

Yesterday, to escape from conventions, we went out into Audubon Park, a swathe of green occupied, only by overweight joggers and bicyclists with headphones, and there mingled with a delightful picnic being held by 200 people and children, complete with barbecue and Cajun band. Most of them had T-shirts reading "Litter & Blame", which I took to be the name of the school holding a fund-raising event. Not so. It's the name of a big local real estate firm, who were holding their annual outdoor shindig. It was merely a convention in rolled up shirtsleeves. So we plunged on further into the park.

"Look at the squirrels!" said my companion. I wanted to but didn't. I wasn't prepared to take the risk of seeing a squirrel with a badge reading "Welcome to our park".

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 178)



SOLUTION TO NO 177

ACROSS 1. Small (3), 2. Picturesque scene (3), 3. Electrical resistance unit (3), 4. Bloody worm infestation (13), 5. TV set (4), 6. Friendly, understanding (7), 7. Sheath (5), 8. Screen (4), 10. Paces (4), 14. Canine centre (4), 15. Horse size (7), 16. In bed (5), 17. Pages (5), 20. Eskimo's home (5), 21. Iceberg (4), 22. Junior (3).

DOWN 1. Stop (6), 2. Picturesque scene (3), 3. Electrical resistance unit (3), 4. Bloody worm infestation (13), 5. TV set (4), 6. Friendly, understanding (7), 7. Sheath (5), 8. Screen (4), 10. Paces (4), 14. Canine centre (4), 15. Horse size (7), 16. In bed (5), 17. Pages (5), 20. Eskimo's home (5), 21. Iceberg (4), 22. Junior (3).

1. Stop (6), 2. Picturesque scene (3), 3. Electrical resistance unit (3), 4. Bloody worm infestation (13), 5. TV set (4), 6. Friendly, understanding (7), 7. Sheath (5

THE ARTS

Television
Areas of darkness

The relativity group at Cambridge are a dedicated bunch: scientists engaged on "an almost religious quest" to unearth "the fundamentals of the universe". What they hope to do before the end of the century is to produce one ultimate, consistent theory which will reconcile the conflict between Einstein's general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics and embrace all the other interactions in physics.

"We would", said Professor Stephen Hawking, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, who heads the group and rates the chances of success at 50-50, "be able to predict everything" – though not, he added, human behaviour.

Professor Hawking's *Universe* was last night's *Horizon* programme on BBC 2, something of an imprecise title for the universe is ours. Cosmology is a part of Professor Hawking's. He studies that and everything else from a wheelchair to which he has been confined by a nervous disease in which atrophy of the muscles follows degenerative changes of the motor cells of spinal chord and brain.

He felt the first symptoms 20 years ago and was told it could kill him. But he now has a wife and three children, and has established himself as a great theoretical scientist. His body is shrunk and his voice little more than a croak. His students translate, as they did in last night's programme, and surround him with a moving atmosphere of respect and affection which his knowledge and personality obviously invoke.

He finds difficulty in reading, cannot write and thinks, explained a student, in diagrams. Cosmology he believes is one of the few fields where his disability would not be a handicap. His business is thinking and he believes his disabilities give him time. Professor Hawking became famous in 1973 with his discovery that black holes were not necessarily black; that some of them shone.

Black holes are considered to exist, I understand, where a star has collapsed, the gravitational pull of their fields being such that matter and energy cannot escape. Professor Hawking believes that there are small black holes which are not black at all, but he has not found one yet. If he did find one, he said, he would doubtless get a Nobel Prize.

He and his cheery band of disciples are looking hard. Each has an advanced degree, the youngest being a mere 17, and it seemed to be *Horizon's* presumption either that a BBC 2 audience contains an extraordinary number of advanced degrees or that it really did not matter as they were giving us a privileged glimpse of something that was really above our station.

One suspects that Professor Hawking would not go along with such a mandarin approach. The hallmark of his thought, said a student, was clarity. He makes things simple. Obviously, he makes them funny too. Lecturing on infinity, which he pledged to bring nearer, he asked for questions and, receiving none, remarked: "I think everyone has understood everything or no one has understood anything."

I understand that Professor Hawking is an inspiring, brave and talented man. I wish someone had asked him about his CND badge but maybe it was thought that his views on survival should be a black hole, too.

Dennis Hackett

The first month of the San Francisco season was unusually complicated by cancellations and replacements. The opening night *Othello* attracted worldwide press attention when the tenor Carlo Cossutta (who had sounded marvellously fit at rehearsal) developed a throat ailment 10 hours before the scheduled 7pm curtain. Phone calls around the country (it was too late for Europe) turned up three possible substitutes. William Johns flew back from Dallas; but he was too ex-

Picasso: Das Plastische Werk

Nationalgalerie

Julio González

Akademie der Künste

Camaro

Staatlichen Kunsthalle

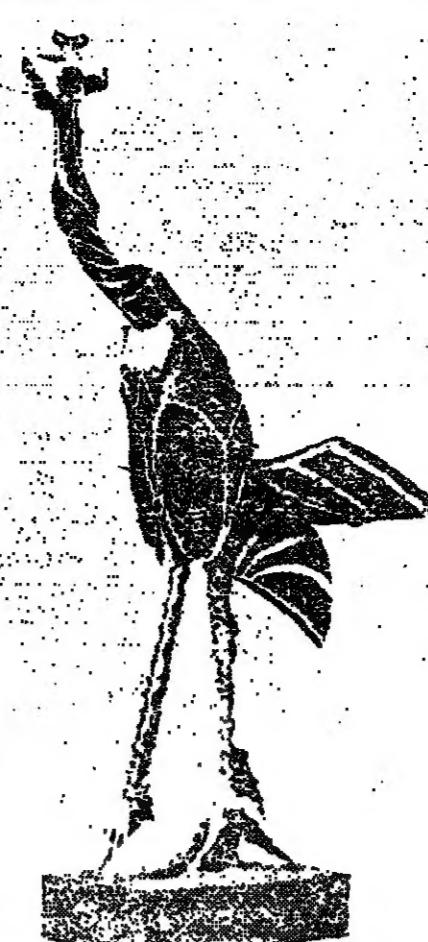
Bilder vom Iridischen Glück

Schloss Charlottenburg



Galleries:
John Russell Taylor visits new exhibitions in Berlin

Massive revelation of a great painter's private delights



Reality selected and conventionalized to make a satisfying total gesture in space: González's *Madame Cactus* (1939-40)

Creative joy of the maker in the making: Picasso's painted bronze *The Cradle* (1952)

You would think, after the multiple extravaganzas of the centenary year, that there could be little new to be said about Picasso, at least in exhibition form. But that would be to underestimate, even now, the sheer fecundity of the man, his infinite variety. All the major shows of 1980-81 focused, very properly, on Picasso's painting and graphic art: they were, after all, the central activity of his long career. Sculptures inevitably turned up on the margins, but we would have to go back to 1966, and the Paris show which first revealed to the world that Picasso had been, on and off, a sculptor throughout his life, for any concentrated showing. Until, that is, the truly mind-boggling show Picasso: *Das Plastische Werk*, which has just opened at the Nationalgalerie, Berlin, and stays there until November 27.

Two hundred works are on show, just under a third of Picasso's total output. It would be more than enough for most artists who made sculptures their central concern. But the extraordinary thing about Picasso was that until nearly the end of his life sculpture remained a private delight, a relaxation from more serious professional activities. Few even of those who knew his work very well suspected the length and consistency of this spare-time interest – or the seriousness and substance of the results. This show forces us to give full weight to the "seriousness", even though in another sense the tone almost throughout is light and playful. But it is a game at play. As all creation is the sport of my mad mother Kali, so this particular creation may be the sport of my mad father Picasso, but the sport of divinities makes or changes worlds.

It comes as something of a surprise to realize that Picasso started, in a small way, as quite an academic sculptor: the heads and small figures

had to come specifically from the

struggle to find a way of rendering volume on a flat surface. And this phase concludes with a group of wire sculptures, "drawing in the air", which are clearly among the seminal pieces of twentieth-century sculpture.

The Neo-Classical phase, as one might imagine, gives rise to more evidence of Picasso's proficiency as a sculptor in more conventional forms when he wants to be. At the same time, however, he starts experimenting regularly with assemblage, pressing into service anything that happens to be lying around. Sometimes literally pressing, into the clay he is modelling: sometimes gleefully following up forms suggested, as in the recumbent woman made entirely out of bricks and tiles and chimneys. It is at this period that the playful side comes most obviously to the fore: one cannot walk through the downstairs galleries of the Nationalgalerie without responding progressively to this great outburst of creative joy, the total delight of the maker in the making. And this feeling continues to the very end, with the old, old master making toys for his daughter and reverting in his

sculpture to the idea of dimensional paintings, figures of Bardot-esque girls and attendants satyrs from his last paintings suddenly springing to life in metal cut-out, often to more telling effect than in the paintings themselves.

Picasso was certainly a greater artist than his Catalan friend and contemporary Julio González. But if we compare, as is irresistible, the Picasso sculpture show with the big González retrospective at the Akademie der Künste (until October 23) we can see the advantages of concentration. González was first, last and always a sculptor: though in early years he had the ambition to be a painter, clearly the whole creative thrust of his life was towards sculpture, and virtually all of his drawings and other works are intimately related to the solving of specifically sculptural problems. (That can be readily guessed from the show of his drawings which, by a curious coincidence, is on in London at the Camden Arts Centre until November 6). González's career was dogged by poverty and the need to look after a large family of artists and

would-be artists who had settled in Paris in 1900 – he continued until the late Thirties to design jewellery in a vaguely Art Nouveau style for the family craft shop – and consequently he had to work, usually, in the cheapest available material. This was iron, and through his mastery in the physical handling of metal he developed single-handed the important twentieth-century technique of cutting and welding sheet metal to sculptural ends. (David Smith, for instance, who owned at least one Gonzalez, claimed him as the father of them all.)

Where the Berlin exhibition is unique – and, like the Picasso, probably unrepeatable – is in its gathering together from all over the world of the iron originals of works generally known, as in the Tate's enormous González legacy, from bronze casts. Expressive though the cast versions are, the iron originals give one much more the feeling of the artist's struggle with his material, the laborious attaching of piece to piece to build up a complex whole. Every phase of González's career is vividly represented, from the earliest, again

rather Rodin-influenced, heads, through the first cut-metal pieces of the Twenties (very period, of women in cloche hats) to the almost abstract pieces of his maturity. Almost, but not quite, for we can always follow the stages by which reality is selected and conventionalized to make a satisfying total gesture in space.

The show leaves no doubt – if there was any doubt before – that González was a very great sculptor indeed. His shapes are constantly fascinating, on all levels, from all angles, and it is noticeable that, going through much the same political experiences as Picasso, he has to express the deepest concerns and the agony of *Guernica* in sculpture, while Picasso barely touches in his sculpture on such solemn themes. González's later spiked and toothed figures reach an intensity of expression which for Picasso could exist only in paint: the shows are somehow complementary, and it says a lot for González that he does not in any way suffer from the comparison, and in several respects had the advantage.

Elsewhere Berlin is in the midst of its usual artistic ferment. The current show at the Kunsthalle is of a painter I had never even heard of, Camara, now 82 and still going strong with a large retrospective ranging from 1919 to this very year, odd, really, to encounter at one fell swoop a whole lifetime's work, most of it charming and decorative and in the series of semi-abstracts on Mexican themes painted in the Sixties, perhaps something more. The run of this show has been extended; so has that on the beginning of Russian modernism at the Akademie, which Paul Griffiths was writing about recently on this page, and which gives a rare opportunity to see in the West long-ignored works dredged up from the depths of Russian collections, public and private.

At the Charlottenburg there is a small exhibition (essentially just four paintings) called *Bilder vom Iridischen Glück* (until November 13), which in a spectacular gesture of solidarity gathers together a collaboration of Giorgione and Titian from the Louvre, a Rubens from the Prado and a Fragonard (long unseen by the public) from the Banque de France, all to draw attention to the urgent need of Berlin to purchase, by hook or by crook, the fourth, Watteau's *Embarquement pour Cythère*, long on loan to the Charlottenburg and now threatened by the determination of its present owner to sell it. The experience of seeing four transcendent masterpieces, on kindred themes, in one room is overpowering. Yet another thing you have to go to Berlin to see, and are likely never to see again.

Concerts

Berliner Band

Riverside

What have a straw hat, bottles of wine, a pair of legs and a clock, Charlie Chaplin, pistons, cars, a dancer viewed from below, a circle and triangle, eyes closing, and a lady swinging upside down in common? Your guess is as good as mine, but they are all images in Bernard Léger's marvellously surreal film *Ballet mécanique*, shown in the quirky, fascinating programme of music and film by John Harle's new ensemble, Berliner Band.

For this film, George Antheil conceived the most notorious and brilliant score for eight pianos, two aeroplane propellers and much else. But it was not in the end played with the film (though Lukas Foss matched the two in New York a couple of years ago with success) and, besides, Harle's biting, taut little band is more minimal in scope. So Michael Nyman was commissioned to write a new score: raunchy, repetitive, with a less eccentric originality than Antheil, but with some of his mechanistic wit.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Conlon

Festival Hall

Not the least puzzling among Mahler's mysteries was his decision to publish *Das Lied der Erde* in only two parts instead of the three it originally comprised. A manuscript of the missing *Waldmärchen* passed to his nephew and thence to Yale University, and on Sunday James Conlon added it in its intended place as the first part of Mahler's youthful cantata.

It makes a substantial work of some 70 minutes duration,

not as long as some of his symphonies but every bit as fascinating. The gothic ballad of a fracticide and its terrible consequences when a bone of the victim is fashioned into a flute by a minstrel and promptly sings its sad story to all concerned, set Mahler's imagination in fertile invention. He gives one forecast after another of his mature style in his writing for voices and instruments.

He was prodigal with his prints and over-illuminated studio in which we watched these films, with two others that had effectively sparse new scores by Terry Davies and Matthew Scott, conjured up the manic searching of the 1920s with sudden precision.

Noël Goodwin

With Robert Tear and William Shimell completing the solo quartet, Mr Conlon's performance gave good reason for restoring the sombre gravity of the cantata's first part. He resisted any sentimental lingering in favour of a clear presentation of the musical ideas, as much in forthright singing by the chorus as in the detail of a well-balanced orchestra.

The 1977 settings wear well – huge photographic projections of provincial Russian landscapes, out of which grow weathered wooden buildings and boardwalks and Volga reeds. But a new stage director (Gerald Freedman) seems to have moved the action closer to melodrama than neurotic realism. Anja Silja hurl's herself into the role of Katya, with frantic, whole-body intensity.

The single total triumph was Christoph von Dohnányi's, reseating his orchestral forces carefully – blasts of brass from the left hit one like divine slaps – and balancing Janáček's eccentric colours and lines.

The best thing about San Francisco's *Ariadne auf Naxos* (another revival from 1977) was, again, what Dohnányi – an invaluable addition to the roster of conductors – did with the orchestra, and on behalf of the composer. As in *Otello*, cancellations and scheduling problems forced double and treble casting. The Ariadne I heard (one of three) was London's Rosalind Plowright, making her local debut, sometimes gloriously full and clear of voice, sometimes breathless and strained.

It was Mr Carroll's *Iago* that held this powerful production together. Even standing still, silently staring, he was a figure of inescapable menace. Never fake-diabolic or excessively "evil", he was totally self-possessed and credible.

Six seasons ago San Francisco's Katya Kabanova was a

CRAFTSMANSHIP

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LONGINES

World's Most Honoured Watch

Dennis Hackett

Opera in the United States
Tenors in turmoil

Richard Cassilly, found in Baltimore, could make it only in time for the second performance. Then Plácido Domingo, just arrived from Europe, agreed to fly from New York to San Francisco, via helicopter and private jet, for a single performance – surely one of the more impressive pieces of

"replacement casting" in opera history. The audience for the event, traditionally the most lavish gala in the city's social calendar, waited patiently as his plane battled against headwinds across the country. Mr Domingo finally boomed out a very genuine "Brillante!" shortly after 10.30pm, an unexpired audience stayed until after 2am.

I saw the third performance, with Mr Cassilly. Although he grew grander and stronger as the evening progressed, he is not a tenor in the top league; in this performance, he was outclassed by the Desdemona of Margaret Price and the Iago (also a replacement) of Silvano Carrolli.

Miss Price gave out a seamless, effortless flow of sound, perfectly pitched. Throughout the opera, she remained a regal and pitiable figure, meaning every word, caring for every note. She was the only member of the cast able to soar, and soar beautifully, over the phenomenal orchestral thunders which Mark Janowski built for the Act III finale.

It was Mr Carrolli's Iago that held this powerful production together. Even standing still, silently staring, he was a figure of inescapable menace. Never fake-diabolic or excessively "evil", he was totally self-possessed and credible.

Six seasons ago San Francisco's Katya Kabanova was a

under the patronage of HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.

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Paris
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Photographs by Harry Kerr

THIERRY MUGLER (left): the shapeliest silhouette in Paris. His seductively cut swimwear dress with skin tight skirt and flared hem focuses on the lower body.

CLAUDE MONTANA (below, left): the Y-line from a wide-shouldered body jacket tapering to the new tube skirt, almost always at calf length.

YOHJI YAMAMOTO (below): the concession to the West. High-waisted tubular skirt under long loose duster coat, the only coat shape in Paris.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): the art of high fashion. Shift dress printed with black and white Charlie Chaplin stills. Surreal effects and *troupe l'oeil* details were another Paris story.

CHLOE (right): the new proportions of cropped box jacket, a shape borrowed from the Japanese, over hip-length tunic and long slim skirt, flaring out at the knee.

ISSEY MIYAKE (below, right): the Japanese strengths are finding texture and pattern. Miyake's garments change shape according to how they are worn. The hood was all over Paris.

UNGARO (below): the day dress is the rising star. Softly wrapped and figure-skimming, the dress in a strong abstract print. Primitive African prints are a strong influence for next spring.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): back-to-front and front-to-back in this witty surreal toredo.



Emanuel Ungaro is the prince of prints and he, too, came up with an African influence - primitive blocks of dark colour such as indigo, rust and mauve on linen or silk. His line seemed clearer on plain fabrics including his simple, slim dresses cut from a wide shoulder, strongest in black and white.

Sonia Rykiel plays a purist part in French fashions. Her tube skirts are uncompromisingly tight, often worn with square sweaters, stopping short of the waist. But there were plenty of alternatives like three-quarter length tunics and easier skirts. There was colour, too, to brighten her familiar black. The duster coat - the only Paris coat story - looked strong in beige knit worn over slim or gored skirts, always to mid-calf. Bright egg yolk yellow, coral red and cobalt blue appeared on striped cardigan jackets, worn over another cardigan, and the same hot colour appeared on the velour sports wear. But Sonia Rykiel's surprise was her Japanese-inspired marbled pattern for knits. It made a splendid sleeveless coat, worn round the shoulders over a tube skirt to exaggerate the tapered silhouette.

The French are supposed to be page masters at the art of fashion. The giant marques erected in shadow of the Louvre to stage the fashion shows were even decorated this season with pennants designed by the young painters of Paris. Culture minister Jack Lang (who appeared at the weekend shows) showed plans for the new fashion museum and research institute within the Louvre complex.

Jean Charles de Castelbajac puts art on the runway, using artist friends to hand-paint shift dresses and working up the motifs of the surrealists. This was fun: his series of blazer and tuxedo jackets had the same labels and buttons on both the back and the front, Castelbajac draws inspiration from Japanese fabric using bits of string and twigs of paper in hand-woven linen. I preferred his other surreal stories, such as the jackets with satchel bags for pockets or sweater dresses with an extra pair of arms to be knotted round shoulders or hips.

Yohji Yamamoto came much nearer to the Parisian silhouette with high-waisted tube skirts and his wrapped dresses. His asymmetries are controlled and beautiful, especially for his favourite big shirts, shorter up front than the back. His sharp geometric stripes and squares were a contrast to his textured Japanese work-wear complete with raffia knap-sacks.

Jean Paul Gaultier also used raffia, but he made it into a multi-coloured bra. Gaultier raided the casbah, producing the fez designed by directional London hat designer Stephen Jones. Other ideas in a confused show were a blazer jacket with an open-work lace back, a sexy oversized *sakierienne* jacket, vivid African colours and an effective moorish mosaic print.

He has the Japanese skill with cloth, wrapping and lapping it across the body so that a

Kenzo Takada - the other Japanese designer who has made his home and his reputation in Paris - brings the collections to a close tomorrow night with a show and a grand party at Maisons-Laffitte.

The French fashion industry should raise a chateau-bottled glass to the Japanese for bringing new life, inspiration and direction to these Paris shows.



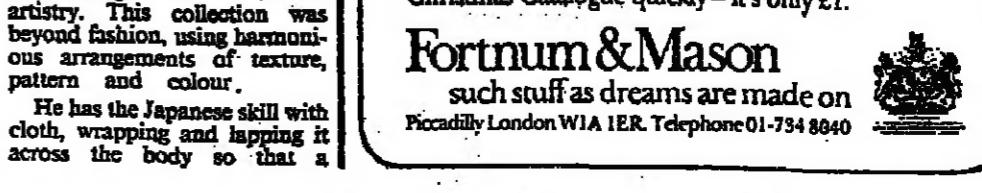
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And, by the way, this year Fortnum's have Salamanca's of Veuve Clicquot - and if you want one, you'll have to send for your copy of their Christmas Catalogue quickly - it's only £1.

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Charly 1350



From the shoulders of a box-shaped jacket to the hem of a tube thin skirt, Paris spelled out the line for spring. The letter Y is the shape, the lower body the focus of attention and the day dress the rising star.

The French have stolen Japanese style. They have absorbed the asymmetry of the *kimono* sleeves, and exploited the box jacket and the strong emphasis on texture. But they

have retained their belief in the body and the seductive cut that makes the Paris shows a celebration of female sexuality.

Skirts are longer, mostly mid-calf, but still very tight. A fiftieth of fabric at Mugler and sloping panels at Montana now cover up the swaying derrières.

But sarong swathing at hips,

bold tribal prints and spicy colours such as hot coral, acid yellow and jungle green beat out a pulsating rhythm.

This was the lead line at Claude Montana's collection - a series of plain black linen dresses cut in a sharp V tapering down to a tubular mid-calf skirt. The same point - dagger sharp and sexually explicit - was made by Montana's striking scarlet swimsuits that were sliced high at the sides.

Montana has a Burrell-like obsession with uniforms and religion. His strong collection included sharp white Indian army jackets, wide at the shoulder, in at the waist and worn with the long, slim skirt. Less demandingly chic were his delicious white crunchy cotton knits, cut short and square to the waist and worn over simple white trousers - a fine example of a French designer learning from Japan.

The aggressive sexiness with which French fashion counters the Japanese threat has now been refined. But Karl Lagerfeld at Chloé hit below the belt. He wrapped a tube of fabric from waist to thighs under a short, square jacket and over a tight tube skirt that bursts into life below the knees. This worked well when he played with proportions in his crisp coral and white knits, putting a boxy bolero over a hip-length tunic and a slim skirt.

But a fluid silk dress in a splashy abstract print stuffed into a jersey tube at the hips looked rather clumsy. And when two giant pairs of embroidered scissors snipped towards the body on a tube dress, the result was most alarming.

The jewelled scissors that dangled from belts were supposed to be a symbol of the art of sewing. They were taken as a sign that Lagerfeld is severing his ties with Chloé and concentrating on Chanel.

In a dazzling Chanel show yesterday morning, Lagerfeld brought us young fresh clothes full of Mademoiselle's taste and his own wit. Blue denim, impeccably cut into classic suits and T-shirt dresses in navy stripes were the oldest concessions to today's world. But Lagerfeld changed, too, the jacket shapes, elongating the line, widening the armholes and working playfully at the familiar silhouette.

Stunning sugared almond tweeds, a simple black jersey dinner dress with bangles embroidered on the sleeves and

an evening dress in hounds-tooth printed sequined chiffon were just some of the invented ideas that received an ovation for the designer who was hiding among the audience.

Thierry Mugler's new dress has constipated suggestively picking out the curves, but he has mostly softened up his sexist silhouette. His tube skirt and even wide-shouldered macs flare out in a flirtatious fan of fabric at the knee. He does the soft-wrap dress and wide trousers (another Paris trend) as alternatives. Panels of fabric cover the back of a tight skirt or dress. Mugler also showed the wickedest swimsuits in Paris - cut high at the sides and with *troupe l'oeil* tattoos printed on flesh-coloured fabric at the thighs.

The Japanese have been accused of lacking a sense of humour. But Rei Kawakubo's *Comme des Garçons* collection was fresh and fun. She played asymmetric games with elastic, using it to draw up one side of a dress, one sleeve or one trouser leg.

Her clothes are still designed against the line of the body, but



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they are now simpler and the presentation less threatening. New are her cobweb fine string knits, her subtle use of subdued colour (navy with browns and black) and her dresses which range in style from soft smock shapes to T-shirt dresses with asymmetric sleeves. Rei Kawakubo also had the hoods that are shrouding heads in Paris.

Yohji Yamamoto came much nearer to the Parisian silhouette with high-waisted tube skirts and his wrapped dresses. His asymmetries are controlled and beautiful, especially for his favourite big shirts, shorter up front than the back. His sharp geometric stripes and squares were a contrast to his textured Japanese work-wear complete with raffia knap-sacks.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Smaller than life

Invigorated by the sea air in Blackpool, where he spent last week trying to convince the Tory faithful to spare the GLC, Ken Livingstone returned to weightier matters in the capital yesterday when he received this year's Golden Jester Award from Fleet Street cartoonists.

Inviting perhaps further attention from caricaturists, to whom he provided the greatest inspiration during the past 12 months, Livingstone chose the occasion to disclose that he has acquired an extra stone of weight since entering County Hall.

This was no thanks to the gastronomic delights of the Lancashire resort where he found the food at all the restaurants recommended to him unpalatable and relied for sustenance instead on breakfast at the £6.50 a night hotel where he pitched camp.

Livingstone attributes his extra weight to the cares of office which have forced him to abandon exercise, namely a 20 minute work-out based on a Canadian Air Force regime which he used to find kept him in trim.

The GLC leader names his receding hairline, moustache and apparent lack of stature as his principal assets in attracting the attention of cartoonists, complaining only about their treatment of the latter. He has long legs and a short trunk, which, he says, make him look small when he is sitting down.

Square deal?

The Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkins, may face some rigorous questioning when he enters the elegant Adam-designed headquarters of the Royal Society of Arts today to promote the Government as a patron of architecture.

He is certain to cite the recent competition for a new public square at the Mound, Edinburgh, of which the Government was a co-sponsor with Lothian Regional Council. But two months have passed in silence since the winning entry was exhibited at the Edinburgh Festival, leading to growing doubts in Scotland about the Government's intentions. A decision on the Mound would indicate the Government's sincerity on architectural competitions; a failure to build would certainly inhibit architects from entering future ones.

BARRY FANTONI



Last stand

Old Etonian Sir Brandon Rhys Williams does not wish to stand again at the direct elections to the European Parliament next June. After 10 years as an MEP representing 556,000 voters in his London, South-east constituency, Williams says he wants more time to concentrate on writing and on the affairs of his Westminster constituency, Kensington and Chelsea. Writing: "My swan song will be to report I am now preparing for submission to the Parliament in the spring on the need for an integrated community market for capital." Previous publications include *The New Social Contract: More Power to the Shareholder?* and *Redistributing Income in a Free Society*.

Capital gain

Europe's biggest-ever worker buy-out continues to coin superlatives. Employees who invested £1 in a share of the National Freight Corporation, which the Government sold 18 months ago for £53m, have seen its value rise to £3.40 already. "You see these bits of paper acquiring extra value but it hasn't made a lot of difference to our lifestyle," said Peter Thompson yesterday at the launch of *The National Freight Buy-out* by Sandy MacLellan, published by Macmillan. "But it does give you a warm feeling when you look five years ahead to retirement." I should think so, too: Thompson, the NFC chairman and mastermind of the takeover, owns 35,000 shares.

Sir Randolph Fiennes' Transglobe Expedition, which lasted three years and accumulated a lot of cobble, is for sale piecemeal at Camden Lock in north London, where for the next four consecutive weekends the public is invited to come and "acquire a memento of the expedition, or indeed invest in some of the unique and highly serviceable kit and equipment". Everything from mosquito nets and snowmobiles to Handy Andies is on offer, the object of the exercise is to reimburse 38 members of the expedition for out-of-pocket expenses, which at last estimate totalled £50,000. The expedition also has a Boston whaler for sale, price to be negotiated, which happens to be "moored in the Arctic ice somewhere in the North-West Passage". Buyer collects.

PHS

Spending, the nightmare ticket

by Douglas Hague

In 1980 I had a nightmare that built into our system of political economy were the seeds of its own destruction, albeit planted in good faith by benevolent men.

Simple calculation led me to propose what I presciently called Hague's Law. If productivity (efficiency) in the public sector rises more slowly than the private then – given the same rates of pay in each – either tax rates must rise continually or the volume of public sector activity must be progressively reduced.

I recognized that economic growth faster than that experienced by the United Kingdom in the 1970s could offset this. So could improvements in public sector productivity which were bigger than those assumed. My argument was one of logic, not of judgment, but its conclusions were not less alarming for that.

Given Britain's economic performance in the 1970s, 2 per cent slower growth in productivity in the public sector would, within a couple of decades, lead to substantial increases in tax rates or to substantial cuts in public expenditure.

Nobody seemed to share my worries, but I was not surprised. There is usually a three-year lag before a wider public echoes such concern. But nothing that has happened since to national economic growth, to public sector productivity, to tax rates or to public expenditure leads me to feel more optimistic.

Indeed, in three directions my fears have increased. First, one way in which we have kept total government expenditure on goods and services down to present levels is that

we have dramatically reduced capital spending on roads, hospitals, schools and so on. That is why Britain looks increasingly down-at-heels. We have been living off the balance sheet, which cannot go on indefinitely. Sooner or later we must shift the balance back towards capital spending. Then the crunch will really come.

Second, in some fields – not least health and defence – high technology equipment is very expensive indeed. Finally, we seem to be moving into a phase where expenditure on services is rising faster than expenditure on goods, and many of those services are produced by the public sector.

Two recent factors have renewed my nightmare – the fact that the Treasury now appears to be equally sleepless, and Sir John Hoskyns's remarkable lecture (which must, incidentally, be read in full). I am particularly haunted by one sentence: "All-embracing welfare provision erodes the role of the social scientist."

To evaluate this view, I considered the position in France, West Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands. This suggested a consistent relationship, for those countries, between the level of real gross domestic product per head (standard of living) and the percentage of gdp spent by the government on goods and services on current account. As the standard of living rises, the government's share in total activity also rises modestly. The United

Kingdom seems to be the odd man out. Based on our economic performance we spend some 10 to 15 per cent more through government on goods and services than other Western European countries. To that extent we are living above our station.

To give ourselves a fighting chance, we need genuinely open debate. As the new chairman of the Social Science Research Council I look to Britain's experts – most of them, after all, funded in one way or another by public money. I want them to study the issues, and make them real for the public.

We also need genuine self-examination by the people Sir John Hoskyns identified as obstructing the way forward. Although I pointed to public expenditure as a "time bomb" some years ago, I was signally unsuccessful in sparking off public debate. A major reason, I fear, is that those hostile to my views assume that I am simply making an ideological point. This is to misinterpret the role of the social scientist.

Were someone to convince me that my fears are unwarranted, and that expenditure on the welfare state was guaranteed for 20 years I should be happy to move on to other issues. But it does not seem to me that the interests of the public, nor of politics, are well served if we replace analysis by wishful thinking.

Professor Sir Douglas Hague is chairman of the Social Science Research Council, a professorial fellow at the Oxford Management Centre, and a visiting professor at Manchester Business School.

Falklands: we never meant to stay

Buenos Aires

Visiting Nicanor Costa Méndez, Argentina's former foreign minister during the Falklands conflict with Britain last year, has its paradoxes. His study at home in a residential district of Buenos Aires has a certain British flavour to it. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Shakespeare, and Locke are visible on the bookshelves. He says that he has always recognized the value of British culture and tradition.

He was, he said, informed of the decision to invade the islands on March 26, 1982. Was it true that the president, General Leopoldo Galtieri, had told him of the plan when offering him the ministry in December 1981? "No. When the president offered me the ministry he told me he wanted me to activate sovereignty negotiations and achieve concrete results, results which had not been obtained in the previous 16 or 17 years. He said nothing of a disembarkation on the islands then."

Costa Méndez argues that the original Argentine conception was a peaceful occupation of the islands, a move to stun Britain into negotiations. "The project was conceived as an occupation to negotiate, including provision for the withdrawal of our troops. In no way did we plan to go to the Malvinas and stay there. That came as a result of a decision by the military junta."

But how did the game-plan change? "As a result of a long process which cannot be condensed into a single answer," Costa Méndez replies. "It was caused by Britain's intransigent response and the fact that the British Government left us no room to manoeuvre." With the benefit of hindsight, would the foreign minister have acted differently? "Answering that question is difficult, because it is always difficult to reconstruct events which have occurred in the past. If I were back in April 2 or 3, I think we should have made more immediate use of Resolution 502, inviting the Security Council of the United Nations to intervene directly to implement it."

Although passed as a result of a British initiative, Costa Méndez insists it was satisfactory from Argentina's point of view. "The resolution did not condemn Argentina as an aggressor country, neither directly nor indirectly, explicitly or implicitly. All it said was that the peace had been broken, without saying who was responsible. It called for a cessation of hostilities, which was acceptable to Argentina. It called for the withdrawal of troops, which, if they were replaced by a United Nations force, was acceptable to us. And it called for serious negotiations on sovereignty, which satisfied our basic objectives."

Could it have been that Argentina did not want to appear to be taking a step backwards in the eyes of domestic public opinion? "It is a

question you should direct to the three commanders-in-chief, or to the president at that time. But no, in reality we always acted on the basis of 502. Argentina's proposals on April 19 were based on 502. The Haig and Belaunde proposals also mentioned 502."

Costa Méndez believes that peace was closest when the Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, intervened. General Galtieri had agreed in principle to the Peruvian peace plan, subject to the ratification of the rest of the junta, which was due to meet on the afternoon of May 2. But as the meeting took place Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy commander, received news of the sinking of the Belgrano, and the possibility of agreement was killed.

Why did Britain react in a much stronger fashion to the Argentine invasion than Costa Méndez had imagined? "Because of the internal political situation under Mrs Thatcher."

Nicanor Costa Méndez: "Britain should make concessions"

cher's government. There was a very difficult economic situation, an austerity programme and extremely high unemployment. In the new situation, she saw the possibility of reviving the powers of empire and giving the Conservative Party a new ideological make-up and profile. The powerful lobbies of the Falkland Islands Company, the Royal Navy, and the British Antarctic Survey also played a role."

But surely internal reasons played a part in Argentina's original decision? "The situations are completely different. For us affirming, sustaining and recovering our sovereignty over the Malvinas was always our first priority. Lord Carrington told my predecessor, Oscar Camilión, in the United Nations that for British foreign policy, the islands question was priority number 242."

Looking to the future, Costa Méndez is confident that his country's case will progress. The

security of outer space, with the Soviet Union cast in the unlikely role of guardian angel, is the main subject at the meeting of the United Nations First Committee on disarmament, which began yesterday. The committee will consider the draft treaty submitted by the Soviets two months ago, which calls for the testing and deployment of weapons in space to be banned and all existing anti-satellite systems eliminated. The feeling in Moscow is that the proposal could embarrass the Americans, and that is probably right.

Soviet motives are not entirely humanitarian. Their concern over the military applications of the US shuttle was sharpened last March by President Reagan's so-called *Star Wars* speech in which he envisaged a space-based anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence against Soviet weapons. (A top-flight committee of US scientists is due to report on the feasibility this month.)

Still more alarming to the Soviets is the test programme starting this month or an American anti-satellite (ASAT) system. This is the Vought Corporation's brainchild, which entails firing an upward-mounted cannonball at an enemy satellite and destroying it in a 30,000mph head-on crash.

The Soviets have their own well-tested ASAT device which involves launching a spacecraft into orbit and then spraying the target with pellets – like a shotgun. But it is generally considered to be outmatched by the US invention, with its simple

ingenuity. The cannonball, which has an electronic locking device, is fixed to the end of a SRAM missile launcher and is carried aloft to around 80,000ft by a F15 aircraft. The manned, returnable F15 is a relatively cheap, flexible way to launch a weapon, while the non-explosive cannonball manages to sidestep existing international legislation.

The Americans have pointed out that compliance with the Soviet draft treaty would be hard to verify – which is always a safe and respectable reason for rejection. They also fall back on the old argument that it is difficult to define a weapon anyway. But their main cause for alarm over the Soviet proposal is that the Soviet Union already has its ground-tested ASAT system, however inferior this may be to the American counterpart.

Their own cannonball solution will not have completed its tests until 1985 and will not be ready for deployment until some time after that. That is precisely why the Soviets want a treaty now and why the Americans don't.

But will the other UN members see it quite that way? A number of bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed since the first

low-altitude space systems, a limit should quickly be slapped on them and attention focused on the cosmos beyond.

Bur will Washington see it that way? In the United States as elsewhere there is an arms control lobby which can force another disastrous arms race in space with the superpowers spending millions on matching and outshunting each other's systems. Fearful of being overruled, even the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said to be against *Star Wars* approach if only because they fear the diversion of funds from their own more conventional forces.

There is, however, a powerful body of opinion in presidential and military-industrial circles which believes the Americans can win the space race. Although reports of Soviet research into laser and particle-beam space weapons led to alarm and despondency in the US in the late 70s, the hawks now believe that America has left the Soviets standing.

There is thought to be a great deal of vested interest in the argument, as the arms industry, under books flagging for more conventional equipment, explores potential new markets.

Against this background the Soviet draft treaty at the UN, despite the imperfect thoughts which lie behind it, is unlikely to go entirely unsupported.

Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Roger Scruton

Abolish council elections, too

The Conservative Party's White Paper on local government has aroused considerable opposition. Since most of it comes from officials and employees in local government, the paper is probably a step in the desired direction. For it is party policy to curtail local government, and therefore to arouse opposition from those engaged in extending it. I doubt that the Conservatives have thought of a more popular policy since the Factory Acts. The only problem is that now, as then, the proposals do not go far enough.

The White Paper speaks of transitional periods and transitional costs, of "functions transferred to the lower tier", of "joint boards" to be set up to administer what was previously the business of the metropolitan county councils. To transfer functions is to preserve them: what is required, however, is that the apparatus which created these functions be destroyed, and the functions themselves with it.

Can this be done? That it must be done is evident to any observer of human nature. The ordinary middle-class Londoner, who bears the principal burden of the rates, is at the limit of his patience. Unlike so many whom he is compelled to support, he has chosen to take responsibility for himself and his family. He is therefore a target for all arbitrary taxation. The politicized playboys of the GLC, like the assiduous sinecure-seekers of Nalgo, regard him as fair game. And he feels them intrude into his hard-earned profits as a deep injustice. Of course, he welcomes the services of the police, the dustmen and the street-cleaners. But to the extent that they do so, he believes, that they should be provided either privately (as may be advisable in the case of refuse collection), or else nationally, as in the case of the police. The thought that they are controlled by the very same Mafia to whom he pays his rates fills him with outrage.

For consider how the remaining 80 per cent of his rate bill is spent: on the ILEA – to whose schools he would never dream of sending his children if he could help it; on the social services – which, far from confining themselves to natural measures of charitable relief, are dedicated to the task of creating an empire of ingrateful dependants; on the local planning department – with its tyrannical power both to compel work and to prevent it, and with its purely arbitrary relation to any moral or aesthetic standard comprehensible to the ordinary citizen.

All this appears to our ratepayer as a forced redistribution of money that is rightly his. His own encounters with town hall bureaucrats will have convinced him, moreover, that he is no more than the despised victim of the tyrants whose "bigwigs" he provides. When, year after year, the rates rise at twice the level of inflation, to the point where he is compelled to part with more than a month's salary in every year or else face imprisonment

Peter Emery

The acceptable face of the 'Homelands'

Today anything that might be considered as praise of the South African Government is dismissed out of hand by the political left and many liberal and ordinary minded people. The theme runs that because apartheid is so wrong, nothing that arises from it could ever be considered reasonable or acceptable. That is why the case for the Republic of Bophuthatswana is so seldom put forward.

Bophuthatswana, under the leadership of Lucas Mangope, opted in 1977 for independence and separate development from South Africa. Under a constitution which includes a bill of rights – some say stronger than the African Bill of Rights – a Democratic National Assembly of 105 MPs was established; 75 elected by direct popular vote, 24 from members of regional authorities and nine presidential nominees. The president is elected by an electoral college composed of the national assembly. Surely, a democratic structure which a number of African nations would like to emulate.

The constitution bans apartheid. There are none of the dreaded "pass laws", and many inherited South African statutes are being changed to rid Bophuthatswana of any racially inclined legislation. Bophuthatswana is the only African state to have appointed its own ombudsman, and has no political detainees.

Bophuthatswana should be considered or treated differently from other "Homelands" because it is financially and agriculturally independent of South Africa, something which is not true of Transkei, Ciskei or Venda. Today 94 per cent of the Bophuthatswana Government's income is self-generated, with the largest slice coming from mining and minerals supplying 60 per cent of the world's platinum. Agriculturally, Bophuthatswana, although at present in the midst of a terrible drought, has considerable ranching and cattle production and for the last two years has been a maize exporter.

Since independence, vast steps have been taken to improve education and health. There are over 110 new schools, with the number of teachers increased by 2,822 or 37 per cent. The president has started technical education in subjects forbidden in South Africa to blacks – telephone engineering, motor mechanics, electrical mechanics, and building or general artisan trades. Recruitment of teachers has been spread to Britain, Israel, Switzerland, Canada and Ghana.

A new university for blacks established in Mmabatho has been

Sir Peter Emery is Conservative MP for Honiton.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TASKS FOR MR TEBBIT

What future role should the Department of Trade and Industry have in the national economy? If some of Mrs Thatcher's more ambitious statements are to be taken at face value, the aim is to make it much smaller than today. Mr Tebbit's new task is at least in principle, to withdraw government from many activities in which it should never have become involved.

Practice may prove more difficult. In its first term the Government was quite successful in reducing subsidies to British Steel, BL and Rolls-Royce, but this was offset by much increased support to the coal industry. The framework of industrial policy changed relatively little, while several new excuses for the spending of public money – such as high technology and training schemes – emerged. Perhaps most disappointing of all for a government ostensibly committed to free trade, no initiatives were taken to open the domestic market to new import competition. International treaty obligations were honoured, or at least not flouted too blatantly, but that was all.

In view of the continuing debate on the size of the public sector, Mr Tebbit's approach will be watched particularly closely for its expenditure implications. Despite his reputation as the dries of the dry in Cabinet, spending at the Department of Employment rose quite sharply while he was Secretary of State. At first sight, he has only a limited budget to cut in his new capacity. In its 1983 Expenditure White Paper, the Government envisaged spending at the Department of Industry of £1,148m and at the Department of Trade of £228m. In comparison with a planned figure of £120,000m for all public expenditure, these are modest sums.

In fact, there is considerable scope for curbing spending – and also for bringing reality closer into line with rhetoric than in the Government's first term. Dissatisfaction with both the form and the effectiveness of industrial subsidies has increased in the last few years. Two particularly persuasive

criticisms have been directed against official policy.

The first is that state aid to industry has been biased towards investment, instead of being neutral in its impact on the demand for capital and labour. The biggest single item in the Department of Industry's budget is money for regional development grants. They are specifically aimed at encouraging manufacturing investment in the Development Areas. Too often the result has been the construction of highly capital-intensive chemical plants or oil refineries which employ very few people. Little is done to ease the regional employment problem for which the grants were intended to be a solution.

The second is that so many schemes, programmes and projects have been concocted that much of what government does in one branch of policy is cancelled by what it does in another. Regional development grants illustrate the difficulty since they must be covered by taxation, some of which – such as the national insurance surcharge – falls on industry and deters employment. Their net effect in promoting employment in the Development Areas may be quite small. But there are other, more disturbing examples.

Over the years several agencies have been set up to influence the location of investment. Apart from the DTI itself, assistance is given by local authorities, the Scottish Development Agency (and its rivals in Wales and Northern Ireland), the New Town Development Corporation, the English Industrial Estates Corporation and a bevy of other bodies. These organizations frequently compete among themselves to see which can give the biggest hand-out to a potential investor. From the national point of view, this is a totally futile exercise which does nothing except raise taxes and increase the demand for bureaucrats. It deserves to be emphasized again that some of these taxes are paid by industrial companies.

Mr Tebbit can make a useful contribution to the economy's

efficiency if he abolishes at least some of these organizations and so eliminates the duplication of function which undoubtedly exists at present. Cooperation with other departments will be necessary since they also are responsible for a certain amount of so-called "industrial promotion". The Department of the Environment finances new towns development and the inner city programme, while the Departments of Trade and Energy are responsible for a miscellany of hand-outs to supposedly worthy causes.

Arguably, the job of rationalizing industrial policy is long-term in nature, although Mr Tebbit will make most progress if he moves at an early stage in the Government's life. Of more immediate concern are the privatization of British Telecom and the request for developments funds from British Aerospace. Both issues are complex, but the Government must hold to its principles or lose credibility. In particular, British Aerospace must be asked why it is unable to obtain private sector finance for its share in Airbus Industrie's development expen-

ses.

Mr Tebbit has much to do if industrial policy is to conform more closely to the Government's stated objectives in its second term than in its first. Routine abuse about "monetarist dogma", "Thatcherite ideology" and the like is inevitable, but most of Mr Tebbit's agenda is common sense and should be undertaken – on the grounds of simplicity and economy – by any government. In trade policy there is scope for even more improvement than in industrial policy. It would be difficult to believe, from Britain's timid behaviour at international trade gatherings in the last four years, that its Government understood the meaning of free trade, let alone supported the principle. Mr Tebbit could make his most distinctive contribution if he showed that he wants less, and not more, protection for internationally uncompetitive companies and industries.

RETHINK FOR MR MACHEL

South Africa is incomparably the most dominant military and industrial power south of the Sahara, yet shares that endemic sense of insecurity which seems to afflict all her black neighbours. Their insecurity is the product of economic mismanagement, a long overdue inability to discard the rhetoric and phobias of anti-colonialism, persistently uneasy political systems which are either military dictatorships or else one party states, and a fear of South Africa's constant attempts to destabilize them even further.

South Africa, on the other hand, lives just as uneasily with its power as they do with their lack of it. Yesterday's South African raid into the Mozambique capital of Maputo perfectly illustrates that paradox. Mozambique is not a threat to South Africa. If South African society was one tenth as self-confident as its troops are, the South African exiles in Maputo would live in peace since their contribution to any potential destabilization within South Africa would not be held to justify the sort of military action which occurred yesterday.

South African strategy has been to intimidate her neighbours in Southern Africa. Ostensibly the reason for this intimidation is the presence in those neighbouring countries of representatives of the underground African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa. There is a more subtle strategic purpose, however. The South Africans provide military intimidation with one hand and economic support with the other. Although the drought this year has prevented South Africa exporting food to most of her black neighbours for the first time for many years, the normal pattern of Southern Africa's food economics shows that the black states live off South African munificence, even while they exhort South African policies.

The policy of military intimidation and economic exploitation has worked in the short term since the threat to the South African government, if and when it comes, will certainly not come in the form of mass

armies marching southwards full of Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Zambian contingents. Successful militarily, it may have been; politically it has failed.

The effect of this intimidation has been to create a constellation of cowed but resentful states. They will give all moral support they can to the black revolutionary movement in Southern Africa, but they will recognize that in the end the black movement will only prevail on the ground in South Africa itself, regardless of what degree of support they could provide from outside. In that sense, therefore, the presence of the ANC leadership outside South Africa adds little to the black potential for achieving change within the country. The South Africans know this. Their hit-and-run raids should be seen more as a continuing exercise in the intimidation of their neighbours than as any serious tactical operation to destabilize them even further.

President Machel of Mozambique is due in London tomorrow. He is a convert of a sort, having seen his country wrecked both by the departure of Portuguese whites after independence and by the Marxist economic policies which he pursued on acquiring power. Economically and militarily his country is a shambles. As usual the Soviet support he has received has done nothing for his economy and has been concentrated on the provision of military assistance.

Judged by results, even that has failed miserably. The anti-Frelimo guerilla movement has so far that it even controls some elements of Maputo province itself. North of the Zambezi Frelimo forces are confined to garrison duties, rather like the Soviet army in Afghanistan. South of the Zambezi the Frelimo effort is concentrating on the security of a narrow strip of land which runs along the rail and pipeline link from Beira to Zimbabwe. Some 5,000 Zimbabwean troops assist in this operation but neither country has been able to prevent frequent acts of sabotage.

Economically the situation is

just as dismal. The Portuguese landowners and skilled technicians enabled Mozambique to export a wide variety of crops. The baleful influence of Marxist economics has virtually eliminated Mozambique's exports, with the exception of tea and those products which go straight to Soviet sources to pay for the military assistance. Thus Mozambique has more or less had to abandon imports and suffers a foreign debt of several hundred million dollars into the bargain.

Mr Machel recognizes the mistakes that have been made and, under the cover of the usual rhetoric about African socialism, is gradually retreating from that model. At Frelimo's fourth congress in Maputo this April, the delegates agreed to a new programme of food rationing (in a country originally endowed with the richest of soils) abandoned collectivization and announced a decision to reduce the population of Maputo by nearly two thirds – not that the housing to resettle them, or the transport to transfer them would have been available.

Mr Machel is visiting France and Portugal as well as Britain and he hopes for some help out of his difficulties. He should certainly be encouraged to continue the conversion; he did after all play a significant part in persuading Mr Mugabe to embrace the Lancaster House agreement and to adopt a policy of reconciliation with the whites which was quite an achievement after the bitterness of Rhodesia's civil war.

He deserves cautious encouragement; but Western assistance must be modest so long as Mozambique suffers the blight of a Soviet-inspired military and economic system. It has taken Mr Machel eight years to recognize the failure of policies which have been evidently inadequate to any perceptive visitor to Maputo. Moreover, even allowing for the insurrection which threatens his regime, there are still enough incidents of arbitrary detention to serve as reminders that, for all its fine words, Frelimo is a dictator ship.

get clutches of paper through the post with – neatly placed in the corner – a metal obstacle to punching for filing. Stationery firms even sell a pair of claws with thumb grips for undoing the mischief.

Think, Sir, what would be the effects, on a national scale, if the idea were to take root and gain ground that the staple should be put in an inch from the top of the page. Productivity would soar, frayed temper would be recomposed, and

a powerful blow would be struck for the view that mankind is not perfectible at least tractable in the long run – a view which, as we approach 1984, is otherwise without much obvious warrant.

Yours truly,
WALSINGHAM,
Merton Estate Office, Merton,
Near Walton,
Theford,
Norfolk,
October 12.

Base metal

From Lord Walsingham

Sir, Now that the cuckoo is no longer heard and the Conservatives safely returned to power I seek your aid in investigating a revolution in the bureaucracy.

I refer to the overdue reform of the mischievous stamping practice almost universally indulged by business, great and small, so that I

Overlooking needs of inner cities

From Mr Iltiyd Harrington

Sir, I know that many of us with some length of service in local government will welcome the tone and content of your leading article, 'No minister' (October 8).

It seems to me that there are proposals in the White Paper which are unreal and particularly insensitive to the needs of inner cities.

How on earth can overburdened ratepayers and under-capitalized boroughs take on the enormity of capital debt? At the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' annual meeting Patrick Jenkins was less than his usual frank self on the question of the heavy liability, as well as the benefits which the City bears for London's £2,500m historical capital debt and the ongoing cost of services.

Statements in the White Paper that London equalization will be increased to ensure that the Cities of London and Westminster still contribute are far too loose. Decisions on that equalization will be made annually at the favour of Government and, no doubt, only made to those authorities fully complying with central Government policy.

How in London, is a desperately needed housing strategy to be funded and organized? There are no indications of alternative sources of local government finance. I wonder at the nerve of the White Paper authors, some of whom I have watched from my seat on the Government's local government finance consultative committee for over a decade. My conclusion is that the incredible and erratic manipulation of the rate support grant, its incomprehensible formula and a willful ignorance of social need and urban renewal over a long period will be compounded by the grotesque and incipient Stalinistic proposals of the White Paper.

Yours sincerely,
ILTGYD HARRINGTON,
Deputy Leader,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
October 10.

American benefit from 'Soviet threat'

From Mr Michael Cox

Sir, Enoch Powell's scepticism (report, October 8) about the Soviet threat is entirely justified. Your editorial attack on him simply missed the obvious point he was making.

Why, he was asking, does the United States cling tenaciously to a particularly dim view of Soviet foreign policy when the facts do not support it? That is the problem. Nobody would deny the clash of interests which exists between America and Russia. Nor could one deny that in its own hamfisted and inefficient way the Soviet Union has tried to challenge Western interests.

This, however, does not make the USSR expansionary as such, and judging by the outcome, not much of a threat either. A "superpower" which cannot even control its own sphere of interest, and has nothing of great worth which anybody wants to buy, can hardly be considered a menace. Yet America has persistently portrayed the USSR as a threat to the world.

The simple answer is that it has served American purposes. In historical terms the United States has furthered its own global interests by portraying the USSR as a major threat. This presentation of reality has been particularly functional for America since 1947. It has mobilized support and neutralized opposition at home to American policies abroad, destroyed domestic isolationism and, of course, reinforced the dependency of the non-capitalist world upon American power.

In his memoirs Acheson admitted the threat as a polemical device. Dulles even believed that western civilization required an external threat in order to prevent internal

decay. Kennan, the so-called author of the cold war, spent most of it contesting the new orthodoxy about the Soviet threat.

The fact remains that Western intelligence understood only too well the limits of Soviet power and influence in the cold war. The West thus conducted the cold war in the sure knowledge that Russia was weak, uncompetitive economically as well as politically, and already overextended in eastern Europe. If Russia had moved west – a possibility which was ruled out – it would undoubtedly have set off a series of collisions within the Soviet block which could only have led to its disintegration.

Thus, far from threatening the West the USSR has actually helped it. America in particular has much to thank Russia for. Soviet presence in eastern and central Europe, moreover, has kept Germany weak and divided. If Soviet power disappeared Germany would be reunited and America would face a genuine threat in Europe.

Finally, who can deny the fact that "socialism" in the USSR has served American purposes. In historical terms the United States has furthered its own global interests by portraying the USSR as a major threat since Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.

As Brezhnev pointed out in 1970, Stalinism has been, and I use his words, "a blessing in disguise". Perhaps Powell understands the point even if *The Times* does not and Mrs Thatcher cannot.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL COX,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
Northern Ireland.
October 10.

Value of village post offices

From Dr H. R. Vickers

Sir, I have just received a circular letter from the DHSS which has been sent, presumably at great cost, to all widows and pensioners inviting them to have their pensions paid directly into a bank account.

Most widows, pensioners and those receiving family allowances living in villages find it very convenient to draw their entitlement weekly at the village post office. These sub-post offices are often the only remaining village shop and it is the post office component which enables them to survive in the competitive world of the supermarket.

The income they receive from the post office is determined by the numbers of items of service and if these are materially reduced by them not paying pensions, etc, many will be forced to close. Pensioners and young mothers without cars or adequate public transport living in villages will then be in great difficulty.

One argument used in favour of the new system is that the post office would not need to have such a large amount of cash readily available, but this is fallacious since ready money is required for the Savings Bank transactions, which presumably will continue.

One feels that this idea has been introduced by a team of active car-owning civil servants living and working near central banks without any thought of the difficulties they are imposing on the young mothers and aged living in villages. The Government should remember that many of their supporters at election time live in the shires.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. VICKERS,
The Old Smithy,
Little Milton,
Oxford.
October 13.

One nation

From Sir John Rodgers

Sir, May I, as a founder member of the One Nation Group and its first president, heartily support the plea of Mr Peter Walker and others that the Government should take steps to ensure that we do not slip back into the division of our society into two nations – the haves and the have-nots?

Now is the time for the Tories to show that they are striving to introduce measures which demonstrate our understanding and compassion and our determination to take active steps to ensure that our society is integrated into one nation. Yours faithfully,

JOHN RODGERS,
72 Berkeley House,
Hay Hill, W1.

Miss Keays's car

From the Editor of the Daily Mirror

Sir, I know it has been some years since Bernard Levin left Grubb Street and took up his present residence at Pooch Corner, but surely some of his old car has been retained.

Since the Parkinson story broke, the *Daily Mirror* has been accused of suppression by *The Guardian* and *The Sunday Times* and of harassment by *The Observer*. Now Mr Levin states (October 17) that *Mirror* reporters rammed Miss Keays's car. In my opinion (and in the opinion of every other member of the *Daily Mirror* staff) anyone criminally insane enough to deliberately ram a car driven by a pregnant woman should be sent to jail.

But even if these were considered reasonable behaviour in the Fleet Street of Bernard Levin's imagination, it would not make economic sense. Motor cars are valuable pieces of office equipment. That's why we don't chuck our typewriters at people. Even Mr Levin.

Yours faithfully,
M. MOLLOY, Editor,
Daily Mirror, Mirror Group Newspapers Limited, Holborn Circus, EC1.
October 17.

Victorian values

From Dr John Shannon

Sir, Perhaps I may offer some hope (and perhaps encouragement) to Mr Hartwell who wrote to you (October 14) expressing his concern at the loss of another brick industrial chimney.

In York we have a good example of an early Victorian industrial brick chimney which, interestingly enough, still bears the camouflage put on it during the last war (a feature in itself of more than passing historical interest).

The chimney was, in June of this year, listed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as a building of special architectural and historical interest (grade II). It is indeed a good example of industrial archaeology which now worthily joins the other 1,200 listed buildings in York and the Secretary of State is to be congratulated on the breadth of vision which prompted him to include it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SHANNON, Chair...

York Civic Trust,
18 St Saviour's,
York.
October 14.

Unkindest cut

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, When I was Vicar of St George's, Camberwell, the local "Co-op" in St George's Way, SE15, proclaimed to passers-by: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd: Butcher's Self-service.

Yours sincerely,

ERIC JAMES, Director,

Christian Action,

11 Denny Crescent,

Kensington, SE11.

October 16.

Catholic doctrine

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP

for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Catholic social doctrine, set out in the encyclicals of successive popes and the depreciation by the present one of political activity by priests, has

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
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London WC1X 8EZ
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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 577.8
FT Glitz: 81.26
FT All Share: 426.66 down 0.99
Bargains: 20.021
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 93.09 down 1.12 - New York Dow Jones Average: 1262.50 down 1.02
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,420.90 up 35.56
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 77.55 up 33.04
Amsterdam: 150.4 down 0.9
Sydney: AO Index: 687.8 down 4.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 981.80 up 8.40
Brussels: General Index 127.12 down 0.49
Paris: CAC Index: 141.5 up 0.4
Zurich: SKA General 291.4 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5015 up 15pts.
Index: 83.6 unchanged
DM 3.91 down 0.02
Fr 11.9425 down 0.0525
Yen 350, up 0.50
Dollar
Index: 125.9 down 0.5
DM 2.6025 down 0.0175
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5015
Dollar DM 2.5000 down 0.021
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.57188
SDR 0.709040

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans rate 10
fixed 9
3 month Interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%
3 month DM 5%
3 month Fr 14% up 14%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 103% up 103%
ECBID Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983, inclusive: 9.718 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am £400.50 up \$395
close \$394.50 2263
New York latest: \$394.60
Kruegerand* (per coin):
\$406.407.50 (270.5-271)
Sovereigns (new):
\$33.94 (622.5275)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interimas Davies & Newman Holdings, EDITHS, Firms & Sons, Harrison & Crossfield, Hunting Petroleum Services, Istock Johnsons (amended), Walter Lawrence, London and Northern Group, Morris P. Ferrell, Whittington International Holdings, Finlays, Brooke Bond Group, Castle (GB), Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Inc, Paterson Zochonis, Coombe 7 Albion Place, Edinburgh (11.00).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Fleming Japanese Investment Trust P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, EC1 (11.15), Heeliam, Great Northern Hotel, Kings Cross, N1 (11.30), Howard Shattockings, The Worcester, Maidenhead, Road, Survey (10.30).

Ricardo Consulting Engineers, St. Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street SW1 (noon).

• The Barrow works of British Steel in Cumbria will close on November 26 and 174 jobs will be lost. BSC says it will try to find other work for the employees but admits it will be difficult. Recently the mill has been working only two or three shifts a week and there has been heavy losses. BSC says that despite a vigorous sales drive the markets have continued to decline and there is no prospect of recovery.

• Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group, was yesterday appointed non-executive director of Cope Allman International, the Bell fruit machines company, which Hawley had built up a 29.9 per cent share stake.

• Fisons, the Ipswich-based pharmaceuticals group, intend entering the US convertible loan stock market next month by placing \$15m (£10m) stock with US investors. In April the group raised £25m in London through a rights issue to shareholders. The group's shares fell 10p to 649p on the stock market yesterday, in response to news of the placing.

Buying spree fuelled by heavy borrowing

Consumer boom continues with record spending last month

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

RETAIL SALES

	Sales by volume seasonally adjusted	value adjusted	% change (1978 = 100)	on year earlier
1982 Q1	108.5	+ 8		
Q2	105.8	+ 8		
Q3	108.9	+ 8		
Q4	110.7	+ 10		
1983 Q1	111.1	+ 8		
Q2	114.8	+ 10		
Q3	114.4 (p)	+ 10 (p)		

p = provisional
Source: Department of Trade and Industry

about 7 per cent of consumer spending.

Many City analysts believe

that this trend cannot continue.

The savings ratio — the proportion of income which is not

spent — has already fallen to 8 per cent, its lowest level since 1971. But there is little sign that consumers' appetite for loans, especially mortgages, is diminishing, even though credit agencies are beginning to report greater problems with defaults.

The credit information agency UAP Infolink said yesterday that applications for credit were up by 3.6 per cent in September from a year earlier, when credit demand was already

over 5 per cent, with some

forecasters predicting rates of 6 to 7 per cent next year, the growth of earnings is expected to remain at about 7 per cent or to fall slightly.

The prospect of a tailing-off

of consumer spending, up to

now the main agent of economic recovery, has led to some gloom over the sustainability of the upturn next year. Mr Nigel

Lawson, the Chancellor, who last week repeated that he saw

no sign of the recovery petering

out, expects investment and exports to take over to drive the economy forward. But these

have so far failed to materialize.

Meanwhile, much of the

benefit from the consumer

boom has gone to foreign rather than British producers.

that the tests should be left as open as possible, to avoid a legalistic approach and to give both the director-general and the Monopolies Commission maximum scope for a consensual, case-by-case approach.

There were always policy

tensions in both trade and industry departments. Now that they have been merged these conflicts are explicit and hard to sweep under the carpet: free trade, competition and market forces on the one hand; successor of strategic industries combined with promotion of the interests of successful enterprises on the other.

The Stock Exchange

case, a nettle already

grasped in principle, does

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simple split, since critics

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were necessary to further the

City's successful

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Yet there is room for

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The debate over merger

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folio.

The newcomer will surely

be unable to avoid giving

some new guidelines to

businessmen on what the

Government's merger poli-

cy actually is, especially if

as expected, the department

moves to raise from £15m

to £25m the qualifying level

for mergers to be scruti-

nized automatically by the

director-general of Fair

Trading.

The last real policy

statement came from Sir

John Nott when he was

Trade Secretary back in

1980 and, although that

questioned the role of

conglomerate mergers, it

was hardly crystal clear.

The department's view is

City Editor's Comment

A strong man for industry

One clear reason for welcoming Mr Norman Tebbit to the Trade and Industry Department is that this composite department needs leadership with his brand of tough mindedness.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

UK exports to Gulf States up 13.3%

British exporters have beaten the demand downturn among oil-producing Gulf states by registering a 13.3 per cent rise in sales this year.

Exports rose to £2,172m in the first eight months, with the most significant increase coming in Saudi Arabia (up 15.5 per cent to £1,021m) and the most spectacular in Oman (up 81.7 per cent to £295m).

Specialists are, however, not satisfied. The Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet), which advises the Government, is sending its assistant director, Miss Averil Harrison, on a month-long investigation of new buying techniques being developed by the Gulf states.

She will study the Gulf Cooperation Council's purchasing tactics, which are already having an impact on procurement of medical supplies. These tactics are expected to be extended to other areas soon.

The GCC will hold a meeting in Doha on November 7 and 8, and its secretary-general, Mr Abdullah Bishari of Kuwait, hopes to visit London to explain its business aims shortly afterwards.

The tentative date for the London conference is December 1.

About 100 businessmen attended a Comet Conference on pan-Arab cooperation two months ago, and the next event is certain to be even more popular.

"Many people do not believe what is happening," Miss Harrison said, "but companies must not underestimate what the GCC is doing."

Many observers have written off the Gulf states' attempts to emulate Europe's Common Market with the GCC, having seen its establishment a few years ago as primarily a defence grouping.

There are more failed resolutions in the Arab world than anywhere else," said one. "But the GCC has done remarkably well. It is not only doing away with an excess of industrial white elephants, but has also abolished internal tariffs and is just starting to harmonise those for foreign purchases."

Problems have arisen in the import agency area. Abu Dhabi and Dubai have gone against GCC wishes by demanding that only their own nationals should represent foreign suppliers in their markets.

But when the purchasing power of the GCC's 10 million consumers — which include those in Oman, Bahrain and Qatar — is combined, the rules of the sales-game changes dramatically.

A medical advice office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, started out buying only pharmaceuticals. It now purchases massive quantities of bandages, plastic syringes and so on, and looks set to move into more up-market equipment.

Mr Monty Montchiloff, senior executive of the British Healthcare Export Council, went out two years ago to investigate its buying practices. "The few companies which had latched on to it were, not surprisingly, keeping it to themselves," he explained.

The Gulf countries meet once a year and compile a huge set of tender documents. These detail everything to be bought jointly in the next 12 months. They also agree on which foreign companies are going to be allowed to bid against local suppliers.

However, it tends to be a case of the winner takes all: the firm with the keenest quote can usually expect to walk away with an order for its product from six markets.

John Lawless

At the beginning of this month the London market appeared to be safely over 700. There was much talk of recovery, lower inflation, and higher company profits. But since then, the fall has been fast and far. Is this a technical reaction or are we being told something important about 1984?

Undoubtedly there has been a modest reaction. From January to July the FT ordinary index went up, albeit unevenly, by almost 25 per cent. The sharpest drop, ironically came in the aftermath of the Conservative election.

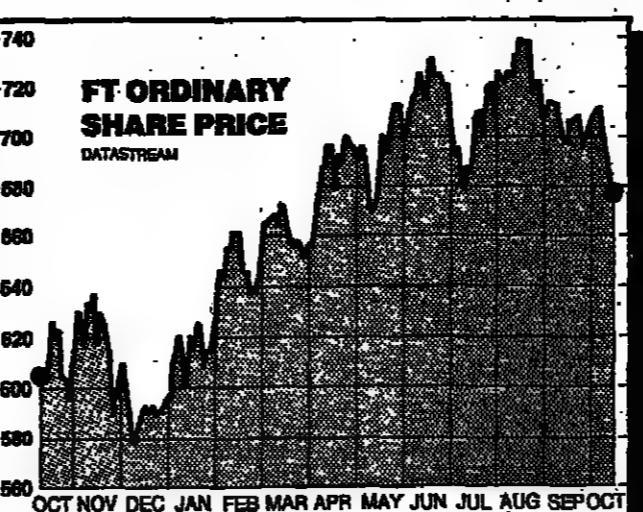
Equities, by contrast, have accommodated themselves to current interest rates and fairly big movements up or down would be required to alter the market's perception of corporate profits.

Corporate costs could increase as the present wage round produces settlements higher than the unusually quiescent previous round. It is possible that British industry is approaching the point at which the profitability of extra capacity utilisation diminishes. Fund managers will then add further to their already sizable overseas portfolios.

The behaviour of the market suggests, therefore, that it does not expect a bull phase to start again for a while. A continued fall is likely, followed by a rebound and then sideways movement. The best hope is that it will not be a full bear market.

Two UBM shareholders not to have accepted are Newatill, the MacAlpine company holding 10 per cent, and the UBM Pension Fund with about 0.2 per cent. Newatill opposes the bid.

This means that Norcros



Norcros-UBM

Norcros appears to have pushed itself into a corner by bidding £75m for UBM, the builders' merchant group. The share and cash alternative runs out tomorrow afternoon and is likely to be a cliff-hanger.

Pressure was building yesterday and attempts will continue today to convince shareholders to accept the Norcros offer. Its share bid values UBM at 131p against a 125p cash alternative with a UBM price of 124p, down 1p.

The way Norcros has been converging some acceptances into ownership by buying the shares offered has made it difficult to gauge shareholders' feelings.

That might give it leverage for board representation which in turn could help inspire UBM to the £10m profit it has promised in order to pay a 6.5p dividend.

UBM shareholders risk little by allowing this particular offer to pass them by.

Australian bulldog bond

The Government has stuck firmly to its policy of steering clear of the long end of the gilts market in an attempt to encourage British corporate borrowers to return to the debt market.

With a few exceptions, however, the policy has not been blessed with much success. Companies remain reluctant to commit themselves to borrowing long-term at fixed rates in the present climate.

Sovereign borrowers, however, have shown no such reluctance to avail themselves of the fixed interest sterling market. Yesterday saw a £100m bulldog bond issue from the Commonwealth of Australia bringing the total raised on the bulldog market — domestic sterling issues by foreign borrowers — to £445m this year and the nominal value of all bulldog issues to £1,585m.

Amic is an accurate barometer of the South African economy. Its widespread interests encompass much of the non-mining activity of the country. Last year, the recession knocked over R120m (£75m) off turnover to R765m (£475m).

Amic's motor car manufacturing division is suffering badly. Tongaat-Hulett has raised somewhat better and so is only having to pay R3.1m (£2m) in cash with the rest in shares.

Warburgs and an impressive array of co-managers are arranging

the £100m Australian issue which matures in 2015.

The Australian issue will be priced tomorrow to yield 110 basis points over the Treasury 13½ per cent 2004-05. Its previous issue is trading at about 120 points over but the new issue is five years longer and likely to be issued at about 295 per cent thus giving investors the prospect of a capital gain.

Amic

The sharp downturn in the fortunes of Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic), the South African industrial arm of the mighty Anglo-American conglomerate, has prompted the first of what may be a string of subsidiary sales.

Anglo American Industrial has sold its African Products offshoot to Tongaat-Hulett for R86.1m.

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APPOINTMENTS

Managing director for Fina Exploration

Fina Exploration: Dr P. H. Jungels has been appointed managing director of Fina Exploration, a new company formed by The International Petrofina Group.

The Crause Group: Mr David Pimstone, a non-executive director, has been appointed chairman in succession to Mr K. F. Ward, who has retired.

AI International Group: Mr Francis R. Black has become finance director for the International Group of Allegheny International of Pittsburgh.

Paterson Jenks: Mr Peter Geoghegan has joined the main board of the company as production director.

Blackley's Brewery: Li Col W. Kemmis Buckley, who is retiring as chairman, will stay on the board as president for three years.

Mr Griffith W. G. Phillips becomes the new chairman and Mr Colin P. Thomas and Mr Gerald A. Hansard have become joint managing directors.

Renton Colman: Mr J. W. Parkinson has been made sales and marketing director.

The Prestige Group: Mr Finlay McPherson has become director of UK operations.

Geisco: Mr Tony Kench has been appointed managing director of The company's operations in Britain and Ireland. He succeeds Mr Harold Stover who has become head of Geisco operations in Northern Europe.

Ferrofort-Hole: Mr John Brown has been named as managing director-designate. He will assume control in January.

Hazmac (Handling): Mr John N. S. Deane has been appointed managing director with Mr Ashley Thomas as marketing director and Mr Christopher J. S. Baker as financial director.

National Magazine Company: Mr Brian Boddy has been elected to the board.

The Liverpool Daily Post and Echo: Mr Graham Charles Paxton has been made a director.

Cecil M. Yusuf: Mr Mansoor Drabbe has been appointed development director.

Burton-Marslett: Mr Christopher Smith and Mr David Young have been appointed to the board.

Lloyd's Bank: Mr Mel Jones has become chief investment manager, following the retirement of Mr Bert Morris. Mr Bruce Ackerman becomes deputy chief investment manager and Mr E. W. "Chip" Shapley is appointed marketing manager.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

BP Holdings: Year to 27.83 Pre-tax profit £1.4m (£403,000). Stated earnings 9.5p (loss 0.5p). Turnover £92.7m (£39.9m). Net final dividend 16.75p per cent (same).

Entia: Half-year to 30.6.83 Pre-tax profit £783,000 (£226,000). Stated earnings 2.79p (1.78p). Turnover £22.9m (£17.7m). Net interim dividend 0.55p (0.3p).

F. Summer Brothers: Half-year to 30.6.83 Pre-tax loss £112,000 (£92,000). Loss per share 1.42p (0.34p). Turnover £2.6m (£3.3m). Net interim dividend None (same).

Western Brothers: Half-year to 30.6.83 Pre-tax profit £12,000 (£5,000). Turnover £3m (£3.5m). Net interim dividend None (same).

Thames Investment and Securities: Year to 31.5.83 Pre-tax loss £1.9m (profit £412,000). Loss per share 56p (profit 11.1p). Turnover £1.9m (£1.5m).

Cradley Print: Year to 30.6.83 Attributable profit £261,000 (£304,000). Stated earnings 8.5p (4.7p). Turnover £5.3m (£4.1m). Net interim dividend 1.05p (0.75p).

Bryant Holdings: Year to 31.5.83 Pre-tax profit £27.7m (£39.9m). Stated earnings 5.5p (3.3p). Turnover £25m (£27.2m). Net interim dividend 2.2p (2p).

• In a £5m deal, the Espley-Tyes property group has sold a portfolio of industrial, warehouse and retail premises mainly in the Midlands. Of the 25m the buyer will pay £4.25m on completion. Rent is a deferred, but guaranteed payment.

• Steam Diles, running five hotels in Scotland, is up for sale. The company, which at one time planned a stock market flotation, made profits of £1.3m in the year to end-April. Major shareholders are Siedow Group and the founder is Robert Mullens.

1984 fears make further market fall likely

At the beginning of this month the London market appeared to be safely over 700. There was much talk of recovery, lower inflation, and higher company profits. But since then, the fall has been fast and far. Is this a technical reaction or are we being told something important about 1984?

Such a prospect is not an economic disaster, but it is encouraging for the market. Gilt could suffer the most, but the unfathomable behaviour of American interest rates will probably be decisive in that sector.

Equities, by contrast, have accommodated themselves to current interest rates and fairly big movements up or down would be required to alter the market's perception of corporate profits.

Corporate costs could increase as the present wage round produces settlements higher than the unusually quiescent previous round. It is possible that British industry is approaching the point at which the profitability of extra capacity utilisation diminishes.

Fund managers will then add further to their already sizable overseas portfolios.

Such was the contrast with the darkest years of the recession that the market forged ahead. It was inevitable that the rise should be exaggerated.

The question now, however, is whether more robust forces are also behind the market's weakness. The central paradox is that while the world economy — or at least the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development members — may enjoy faster growth next year, Britain probably will not.

More than that, inflation is

likely to accelerate balance of payments difficulties could emerge, and there is the suspicion — not improved by the Government's uphill struggle in cutting ministerial budget expansion — that money supply growth has been tamed only by massive overfunding.

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Buy British, with a little bit of Japanese, says ERF

By Wayne Lintott

Senior executives from Japan's biggest commercial vehicle company, HINO, will pay a crucial visit this week to Britain's only remaining independent heavy-truck maker, ERF.

They will not, as has been suggested, be investing much-needed cash in ERF, and they will not be mounting a rescue operation, as ERF's competitors have suggested.

But the visit could result in HINO selling to ERF components and cabs from its 12 to 15 ton range, enabling ERF to manufacture a wider range of vehicles (it now makes trucks of 16 tons and over). Such a deal could be the prelude to HINO supplying a wider range of lighter vehicles.

Mr Foden, chairman and managing director of ERF, and the son of the founder, said that "the company is not dependent on the HINO deal." But he does admit that it would help.

Foreign manufacturers are mounting road shows and intensive marketing campaigns as the market turns up, albeit slowly. They are, in effect, attempting to woo away distributors of British trucks with extraordinary discounts of up to £5,000 and year-long credit facilities. They are assuming to put out of business one or more of the British truck companies.

The last three years have been disastrous for the European truck market. Sales slumped from a 1979 peak of 250,000 to below 150,000. In Britain, the market fell more than half in a year, leaving British Leyland saying that its truck subsidiary was literally "fighting for survival".

The effect of that slump on ERF was that it went from record profits and sales in 1979/80 to losses in 1981. Staffing was cut by half, to about 600, and sales of more than 3,000 a year have fallen to an expected level this year of 1,500.

Mr Foden pointed out, if

As Mr Foden pointed out, if

Foden: "We have learned to live on a reduced share."

produce a small profit, but it is not expected to pay dividends. Indeed, last week it passed a dividend payment on its preference shares for the second time this year.

The HINO deal would enable ERF in its 50th anniversary year to offer a wider range of vehicles and thus greater profits to its 26 distributors. But Mr Foden, apparently thriving in the face of adversity is adamant: "We will not buy our market share. We have learned to live on a much reduced share and are now achieving a significant trading improvement."

A visit around the company's Cheshire plant shows why. The assembly line is being retooled and by January will enable a doubling of production — without any significant increase in costs or employees.

The work is being done by in-house labour. The result will be that if ERF can sell only two more trucks a day, profits will jump to £2m a year from the present break-even level.

One reason why foreign manufacturers are being aggressive is that Marks and Spencer has told the company which operates its 160 heavy truck fleet to buy British. The operator has been buying DAF and removing the logo from the front of the M and S is now testing an ERF truck.</

RUGBY UNION

Zimbabwe renew faith, Canada take hope, Japan seek parity

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

It would have been a fascinating prospect had the three national touring sides who have played in Britain this autumn been put together in a round-robin competition of their own before leaving. Would Japanese efficiency have outmatched Canadian enthusiasm, and would a Zimbabwean side free of injury have offered both of them a surprise?

The Zimbabweans returned home leaving little impression behind them. As the white population of their country declines and until the black population has caught up the torch, their rugby will continue to struggle. The Canadian problem is one of geography, climate and opposition from professional team sports. Yet they left for home last weekend with hope renewed after the 27-0 defeat by an England XV.

"Had we not performed in the manner we did against England we would have had to go back and take a very serious look at what we have learned and what we are not doing in our game," Alan Rees, the Canadian manager, said. "We are going through a transition period but we are a young

Hewson withdraws through injury

Auckland (Reuter) - Allan Hewson, New Zealand's full-back, has withdrawn from the All Black team preparing to leave for an eight-match tour of England and Scotland.

Hewson, who scored a world record 26 points against Australia last year, has an Achilles tendon injury, the Rugby Football Union said yesterday.

He has been the All Blacks' regular full-back since 1981 and played in all four internationals this year against the British Isles.

Kieran Crowley, 22, has been named as Hewson's replacement. He is currently playing in Parma, Northern Italy, and is uncapped. He has appeared for the New Zealand under-21 side.

ICE HOCKEY

Dundee Rockets suffer an education on ice

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets did not lack inspirational example for their European Cup game against Rovaniemi. Their manager, Tom Stewart, showed them "miracle on ice" film that tells how the United States stunned the Soviet Union to win the gold medal at the 1980 Olympic Games.

But there was no miracle at Dundee on Saturday. "An education," is how Stewart described it.

Unflustered by Dundee's patched netting and smugly-planked barrier ("I have never seen anything like this," Rovaniemi's Swedish coach, Boer Hansson, said of the rink) or by the Czech hard-hitting and domineering Czechoslovak, the visiting Danish champions looked a class above any club team seen in Britain for some time. They held a 7-0 lead at the end of the first period, won the game 12-3 and advanced to the second round by an aggregate score of 21-5. Gronvaldi scored three goals, all in the last period. The huge Hougard and not quite so huge Moser added two goals each.

The Rockets fell to a series of swiftness and telling breaks. "They played badly," Hansson said. "They pressed us in our zone with four, sometimes five players. We say, thank you very much."

Dundee completed a miserable weekend by losing 5-3 in Murrayfield. Roy Halpin, Dundee's top scorer and player-coach, had a hand in all their goals as they took a 3-1 lead five minutes into the second period, before two characteristic goals from Kelland - one after a

European Cup: 1st round 2nd leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 12. Group 3, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 4, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 5, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 6, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 7, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 8, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 9, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 10, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 11, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 12, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 13, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. Group 14, 1st leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5, 2nd leg: Dundee 5, Rovaniemi 12. 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Legal Appointments

LINKLATORS & PAINES

Commercial Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor to work in their Commercial Department. The successful candidate will be concerned mainly with a wide variety of project work (including oil and gas transactions, engineering and export trade contracts and insurance matters) but will also be expected to handle general corporate work, particularly acquisitions and

disposals of companies and businesses. The person required is likely to have been admitted for about two years and to have relevant experience but recently qualified solicitors of exceptional ability will be considered. Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 21.

Taxation Specialist

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a lawyer or suitably qualified person to join their specialist Tax Department, which undertakes a wide variety of taxation work for major corporations, institutions and individuals in the U.K. and overseas. Some experience in such matters would be an

advantage but is not essential. Candidates, who may be recently qualified, must have a good academic record, show an aptitude for this field of work and have the capacity to learn quickly.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 41.

John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATORS & PAINES

Corporate Secretary/ Legal Adviser

From £16K + Car

The English & American Insurance Group is engaged in insurance and re-insurance business in the City of London and internationally. The Group underwrites for its own account and acts as underwriting agent and corporate manager for UK subsidiaries of major overseas insurance companies.

As a result of developing business and a recent relocation of Corporate Headquarters to Gloucester, a vacancy exists for a Corporate Secretary/Company Legal Adviser to assume the position of Company Secretary of the Group's client insurance companies and to develop a new role as

Legal Adviser. The post involves a wide and varied range of secretarial and legal responsibilities and demands working

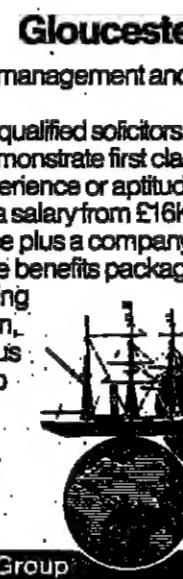
relationships with senior management and international clients.

Applicants must be qualified solicitors or barristers and should demonstrate first class company secretarial experience or aptitude.

The position offers a salary from £16K depending on experience plus a company car and a comprehensive benefits package.

Please apply in writing giving details of education, qualifications and previous experience to: The Group Secretary, English & American Insurance Company Limited, Tower House, 38 Trinity Square, London EC3N 4HR.

English & American Insurance Group



Legal Adviser

Life assurance London £12,000-£15,000

This City-based appointment forms part of the development of an established Scottish insurance group. Specialising in life assurance, it is a small team heading corporate planning and provides a technical service to a group of clients and professional intermediaries. This team now requires an enterprising young solicitor or barrister who wishes to develop a commercial career in an industry where initiative and flair can bring

extremely high rewards. Probably in their late 20s, candidates should already have a knowledge of Trust Law, particularly related to CTT Planning, and other forms of capital and income taxation. Conditions of employment are excellent and include a non-contributory pension and beneficial mortgage arrangements.

Please send brief cv in confidence to P.A. Wemyss, Ref: PF25/8399/T.



PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.

Tel: 01-235 5060 Telex: 27874



LAWYER

Texaco, the major international oil company requires a Lawyer in the UK Legal Department based in Knightsbridge.

Candidates should have at least 3-5 years post qualification experience of commercial law, preferably in industry, which should include commercial conveyancing together with sound experience of litigation including conducting Industrial Tribunal cases.

Applicants will ideally be in their early 30's. A competitive salary will be offered together with the usual company benefits.

Please write giving full career details to the

Legal Adviser,
Texaco Limited,
1 Knightsbridge Green,
London SW1X 7QJ.

COVENT GARDEN

Having expanded into our new offices we are urgently seeking an energetic all-rounder with commercial bias to assist our over-worked team. At least eighteen months post qualification experience necessary; successful applicant will be expected to be responsible for the firm's small but growing litigation and matrimonial business and to assist all partners in general commercial matters.

Good prospects for partnership; salary and benefits negotiable according to experience.

Please apply in writing with C.V. immediately to Martin H. Kaybail, North & Co., Henrietta House, 17/18 Henrietta Street, London, WC1E 8QX.

Potential Litigation Partner

Grayson & Partners seek Litigation Solicitor to assist in busy practice. The ideal applicant will have 3 to 4 years' experience and be able to handle a wide variety of work. Attractive salary commensurate with experience. Definite partnership prospects.

Please reply to Box 1551H The Times

PAYNE HICKS & BEACH

require

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

For a wide range of Commercial and General Litigation. The successful applicants will be of outgoing personality, experienced in High Court procedure. Recently qualified applicants will be considered.

Application with full curriculum vitae to:

D. J. Leverton
10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn,
London W.C.2

BRIAN THOMPSON & PARTNERS

CARDIFF

Require a young, enthusiastic Solicitor to handle a large volume of plaintiff personal injury litigation. Some experience of this type of work essential.

Apply with full C.V. to Mr A. Herbert.

Brian Thompson & Partners
1 Fitzalan Place, Newport Road, Cardiff

East Anglia/Company Commercial

GROSS & Co. a solicitor firm in the thriving market town and expanding commercial centre of Bury St Edmunds have a vacancy for an Assistant Solicitor with 2-3 years' admitted experience of company and commercial work to specialize in that field but also to undertake other work. Salary negotiable and partnership prospects for the right applicant.

Apply in writing with full C.V. to 84 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP23 1PR

SOLICITOR OR SENIOR LEGAL EXECUTIVE

We seek a suitably qualified solicitor or senior legal executive to handle a large volume of good-quality residential and landed estates conveyancing.

Excellent salary and working conditions.

Please write with full c.v. to Mr G. S. H. Smed, Macfarlanes, 10 Norwich St, London EC4A 1BC.

MACFARLANES

West Midlands
County Council



COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROSECUTING SOLICITOR

Post Ref: PS55 Up to £15,357
PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (2 posts) Up to £15,357
Post Ref: PS156 Up to £13,725
SENIOR ASSISTANT PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (2 posts) Post Ref: PS128 Up to £12,738
ASSISTANT PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (1 post) Post Ref: PS208 Up to £11,052
ASSISTANT PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (4 posts)

Due to career advancement applications are invited for the above range of posts from experienced Solicitors and Barristers with appropriate experience in criminal law practice and procedure.

The office, with an establishment of 73 solicitors and 81 support staff provides a comprehensive advisory and advocacy service to the thirteen districts of the West Midlands Police and covers twelve Petty Sessions Divisions, two of which are in the cities of Birmingham and Coventry from offices under the operational command of the Chief Executive Officer. The office has a good reputation and enjoys excellent working relationships. There is a sound internal training scheme for solicitors at all levels. Internal promotions are encouraged. For further information please telephone the Chief Prosecuting Solicitor Mr Ian S. Mason, on 021-330 7091.

Cars and subsistence allowances payable where applicable. Assistance may be given towards relocation and lodging in approved cases. For an application form, write or telephone, quoting post reference, to: County Secretary, Director, West Midlands County Council, 1 Lichfield Close, Birmingham, B4 7UL. Telephone No 021-330 7025. A 24-hour telephone answering service is in operation. Closing date: 3rd November, 1983. The County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

SOLICITOR

ICI seeks a solicitor to augment its team of commercial lawyers in the Legal Department based in London. The Department provides a full range of legal services to ICI's extensive UK and overseas operations. The commercial work includes negotiation of major contracts, acquisitions, disposals and joint ventures, financing and investment, technical licensing, competition and monopoly law and general legal advice to management.

Candidates should not be over 30 and ideally should have at least two years post qualification experience. The prime requirements are a practical business-like approach to the legal problems of international business, initiative and an ability to work independently. A willingness to travel overseas is essential and the ability to speak another European language is an advantage.

The above position offers a considerable challenge, responsibility from the outset and a progressive career.

Please write as soon as possible for an application form to

Mrs L. M. P. Kennedy,
Personnel Officer,
Head Office Personnel Section,
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC,
IC House, Millbank,
London SW1P 3JF



Tax Lawyer

COWARD CHANCE wishes to recruit a tax lawyer to work in its expanding tax department.

Ideally candidates will be solicitors or barristers with at least two years experience in this field since qualification.

The work is varied and challenging and involves dealing with all aspects of taxation but with an emphasis on corporate taxation.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to: M.C.C. Mogridge, Coward Chance, Royce House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

COWARD CHANCE

BURY MAGISTRATES' COURT Trainee/Court Clerk

£3,066 - £10,296

Applications are invited for the above post, which will be available from 1st December, 1983, from solicitors or barristers seeking a career in the Magistrates' Service. The post will offer opportunities for gain experience in all aspects of office administration and the taking of courts.

Applications marked 'Vivacity - Confidential' must contain details of education and qualifications and the names of two referees.

CLOSING DATE - 27th October, 1983.

IAN C. WEBB, Barrister at Law, Clerk to the Justices, The Magistrates' Court, Tenterden Street, BURY BL0 0EQ

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A leading firm of Attorneys in the Cayman Islands seeks a Barrister or Solicitor to operate in litigation department.

The applicant should have 2-3 years post qualification experience in civil law practice. He will be required to handle a wide range of cases but will be capable of conducting major commercial litigation, including corporate, banking, trust and admiralty matters. He may also be required to handle non-English statutes.

The initial salary, depending on experience, will be in the region of £30,000 per annum. The Cayman Islands have no personal taxes.

Applications should be made in writing to Attorney David Webb, P.O. Box 369, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies. Interviews will be held in London.

Licensing Manager communications technology

London-based Up to £20,074

The Intellectual Property Unit of British Telecom is looking for a Licensing Manager with the drive, technical knowledge and negotiating flair to exploit to British Telecom's benefit the extensive opportunities for licensing in the rapidly expanding field of communications technology.

To be considered, you must have an appropriate technical qualification or equivalent relevant experience, good promotional skills, a track record of sound commercial judgement and knowledge of the law relevant to licensing.

You will also need to be outgoing and highly self-motivated - much of the

time you will work on your own, creating licensing opportunities and often enjoying sole responsibility for the subsequent negotiations. The work will involve you in some travel.

Starting salary will be within the range £15,583-£20,074, including Inner London Weighting, according to experience and qualifications.

For an application form (to be returned by 26th October 1983), and further information, please ring Mrs J. Wisniewski on 01-580 2778. Or write to her at British Telecommunications Room 20/07, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DG.

TELECOM

CONTINENTAL BANK

International Banking Careers

Continental Bank, a leading U.S. International Bank with European Headquarters in London and an extensive network of branches and subsidiaries worldwide, is currently recruiting solicitors and barristers who are seeking a change of career. Typically the successful applicant will now be wishing to develop in a new challenging role, having already enjoyed a high degree of success in their current occupation.

Successful applicants will join the Business Development area after first undertaking a bank training programme. Major responsibilities will include arranging finance transactions and

representing the Bank in customer negotiations. Due to the high level of responsibility of the appointments, candidates must have excellent analytical and interpersonal skills, coupled with self-motivation, maturity, drive and enthusiasm.

Please send a detailed C.V. to Helen Rigby, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Continental Bank House, 162 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BS.

EXPERIENCED CONVEYANCER

Admitted or Unadmitted with experience of company conveyancing and property related matters. Apply in writing with full C.V. to

J. Elliott Brooks
Southall & Co.
84 Brook Street
Grosvenor Square
London W1

SOLICITOR

Required for non-contentious department of progressive medium sized firm. Top salary and excellent prospects. Apply with C.V. to

David Gabbott
Wolters
Deptford Chambers
63/64 North Hill
Plymouth, Devon

SOLICITOR FINCHLEY CENTRAL

We wish to appoint a young personable and energetic solicitor to undertake commercial work. The ideal applicant will have three to four years' post-qualification experience. Early partnership prospects are available.

Please contact:
Ronald Nathan et
RONALD NATHAN & CO
Parcfield House
Parcfield Road
London, N3
01-346 7741

LONDON, SW11

Solicitor aged 25-35 required by expanding firm to undertake probate and conveyancing with a view to early partnership.

Call Mr. Gandy
228 0017

N.E. LONDON

Solicitors require Solicitor to manage branch office. Must have own clientele.

Telephone day
01-885 8278/9 and evenings
01-885 6165

DEATHS

DEATHS

NAVE - On October 14th, 1983, at her home in Bexleyheath, Kent, Sarah Dorey, beloved wife of the late Mr. & Mrs. Dorey and mother of Mrs. Michelle and Mrs. Betty, grandmother and greatmother.

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
WC1X 8EZ
or telephone: 01-637 5333
Announcements can be received by 9.30am Monday to Friday on 10.30am Monday to Friday on 10.30am Monday to Friday on 10.30am Monday for Wednesdays 1pm slot with 10am to 1pm slot for the following day phone to 10.30am.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES
S. S. Davies, 10, on October 19th 1983, at 12.25pm, at St. Peter's Church, London NW1, to S. J. Davies, 21, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Davies, 41, and Mrs. S. Davies, 39, of 122a, West End Lane, London NW1. The couple are the children of Mr. and Mrs. S. Davies, 41, and Mrs. S. Davies, 39, of 122a, West End Lane, London NW1.

CONFIDENTIAL Page 10, 12.30pm

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

TV-am

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rice at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; pop fit between 6.45 and 7.00; reviews of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; Ask Alison between 6.45 and 7.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 The New Adventures of Flea Gordon. The super hero in an animated cartoon, here, the Monsters of Mayhem. The Spell of the Orchid. A guide to the world of the orchid, narrated by Tom Salmon. 10.10 Cartoons: Busy Body Bear and Sleepy Time Squirrel. 10.30 Play School, presented by Shealeigh Gibney (r) 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather details come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only; financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One with guest Clive Black 1.45 Gran (r) 1.50 Top Spot (r).

2.00 Film: Goodbye Charlie (1954) starring Debbie Reynolds, Tony Curtis and Walter Matthau. A comedy about a young woman who claims she is the reincarnation of a murdered woman. Directed by Vincente Minelli. 3.30 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Chris Tranchell. 4.20 Super Ted and the Elephant's Graveyard 4.45 Jackanory. Martin Jarvis reads part two of C. Day Lewis's The Canterbury Tales. 4.48 Renzinger. The first of a new series of comedy features from a group of friends ghosted by John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Think Again. In this last of the present series Johnny Ball examines the facts behind Headlines.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six with South Today.

6.25 Cartoons: Starring Tom and Jerry.

6.40 Angels. The arrival of a new nurse at the hospital has a surprising effect on some of her colleagues.

7.05 Harry. Three guests on the programme tonight - Jane Alexander, who plays Hilda Ogden in Coronation Street; singer John Denver; and dancer Wayne Sleep.

7.40 Tax. The lecherous Louie receives a rebuff when he offers to accompany the lovely Elaine on her European trip. Another funny episode featuring the drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company of New York.

8.05 Bergensie. The Jersey detective investigates a series of robberies on the island, robberies that are causing insurance companies concern.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Dark Side of the Sun. The final part and Anne learns the truth about her husband's death at a seance.

10.10 Film: Casabon on Love (1970) starring Sidney James, Kenneth Williams and Hattie Jacques. All the old 'C'mon' gang in their 20th film, this time about the shenanigans at the Wedded Bliss Marriage Agency. Directed by Gerald Thomas.

11.45 News headlines and weather.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/320m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.8; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.6; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 548kHz/453m.

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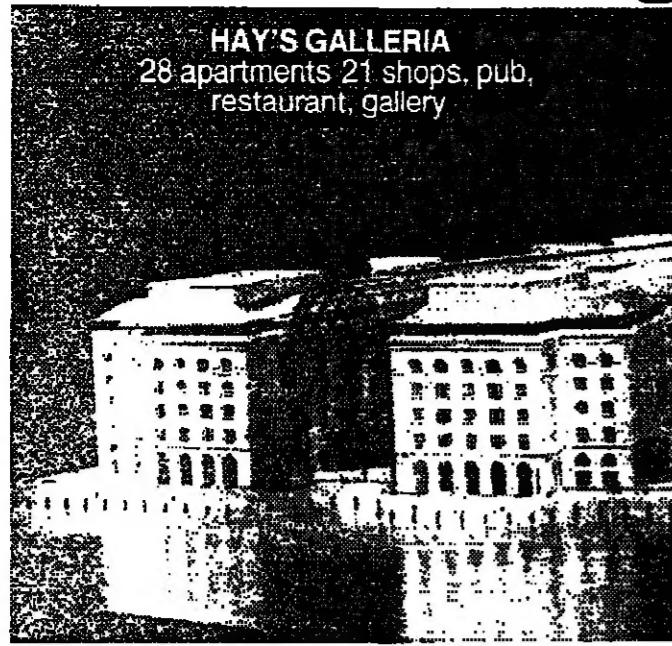
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London Bridge City of glass and granite to rise from the docks



HAY'S GALLERIA
28 apartments 21 shops, pub,
restaurant, gallery

COTTONS
Offices, Leisure complex,
4 shops, restaurant

LONDON BRIDGE HOSPITAL

HAY'S WHARF
Offices

NO 1 LONDON BRIDGE
Offices, podium and atrium space

Scale models showing the proposed London Bridge City, with a business centre stretching half a mile on the south bank of the Thames (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

BIGGEST DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE UNVEILED

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

London Bridge City should be built in less than 10 years and will provide 7,000 jobs, its developers said yesterday in their first public comment about the huge project between London Bridge and Tower Bridge.

As workers chipped away at the crumbling relic of the site on the south bank of the Thames, reporters were shown an exceptionally lavish series of models of the first phase of the half-mile-long development. The lights dimmed over detailed mock-ups of the new office buildings and leisure areas as the supervisors rolled.

London Bridge City will be the biggest single commercial development in the capital since the rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1666, the developers claimed. It will also be the largest single such undertaking in western Europe in the 1980s.

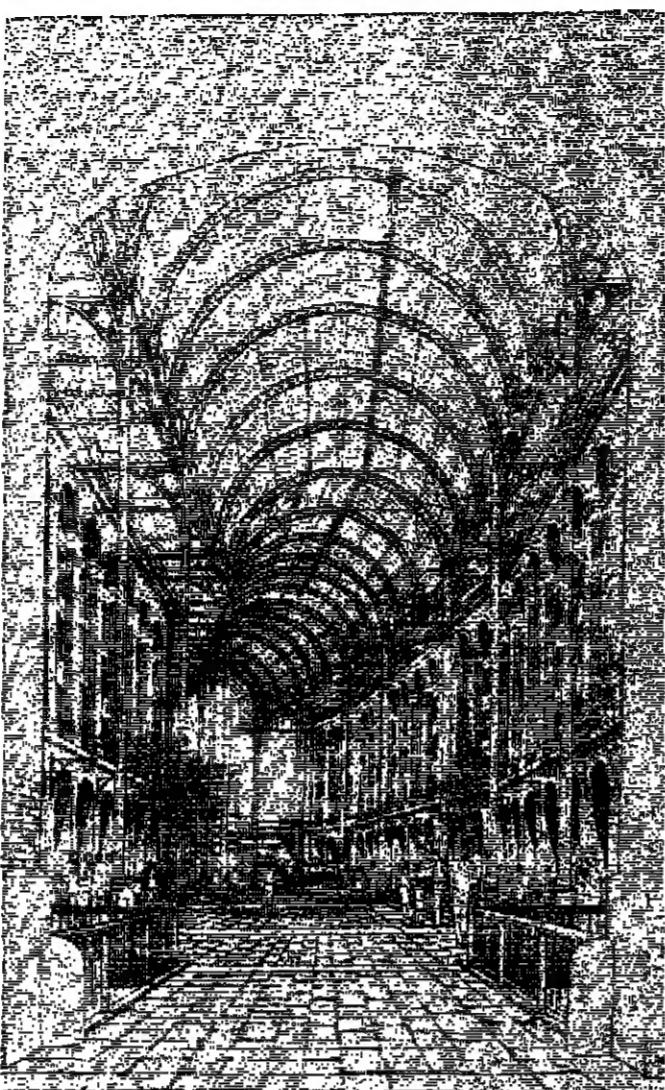
Mr Fouad Jaffer, vice-chairman of St Martin's Property Corporation, the developers, said that the display of models

was too cramped to be opened to the public. A public show was being considered, but its form and timing had not been decided.

Today the site contains gloomy sidestreets and decaying warehouses. The visitors of the 1990s who enter the new "city" from the commercial terminus of London Bridge station will be greeted by what developers call "a dramatic architectural landmark" at Number 1 London Bridge. It will consist of two granite-faced office blocks joined by a glass-roofed atrium.

The visitor will then be able to walk along a riverside pavement past the restored 1930s exterior of the headquarters of the old Hay's Wharf company to a private hospital.

The next building will be the largest office block in the complex followed by Hay's Galleria built with an arched passageway on the site of an old dock.



Artist's impression of Hay's Galleria after it is rebuilt with a glass roof

TURMOIL IN ISRAEL INCREASES

Continued from page 1

radio that the Prime Minister had threatened to resign if it did not go through was denied by his Jerusalem office.

While a spokesman for the Peace Now movement derided the selection of Mr Cohen-Orgad, in a bitter statement about his advocacy of continuing subsidies to Jewish settlers (he is building a new house in the West Bank and his daughter already lives there), the world's publishers can look back on yet another successful - and record-breaking - Frankfurt Book Fair.

The confusion reigning in the tense corridors of the Knesset quickly demonstrated the vulnerability of the Shamir Government, which has only a paper majority of three in the 120-seat Parliament.

Part of the impounding \$2,000m (£1,300m) budget cuts which are threatening to alienate the small Tami party - whose votes are vital for the government's survival - Mr Shamir's majority could also be undercut because of two pieces of religious legislation he is pledged to push through during the new session.

One is an archaeology Bill, which would give the Israeli rabbinate virtual control over all excavations in the Holy Land, and the other is a law to restrict the legality of Reform and Conservative rabbinical conversions in determining the key question of who is a Jew.

Nabatya victims, page 5

BRITISH IS BEST AT WORLD'S BIGGEST BOOK JAMBOREE

LETTER FROM FRANKFURT

As the stands are dismantled, the piles of books crated or sold off cheaply to swarms of bargain-hunting bibliophiles, peace movement's propaganda cleared from the trestle tables outside ready for another venue, the world's publishers can look back on yet another successful - and record-breaking - Frankfurt Book Fair.

More than 750 magazine publishers touted their wares, ranging from peace and sexual politics to handball and electrical engineering, while in the self-consciously arty arts section limited gold-leaf editions of medieval Books of Hours, at a mere 90,000 marks (\$2,250) a copy, looked across the row of modernistic miniatures on the female anatomy.

But among the foreigners the British, with 400 publishing houses, were easily the biggest, and, happy to report, the best. Not only could they claim the current Nobel Prize winner, with the soulful face of William Golding staring down above prominent displays of his collected works, but in George Orwell they also had the author of the book that has dominated every reference to the coming momentous year.

They entertained each other in the carpeted privacy of curtained booths or around little tables decked with best sellers and enjoyed some culture and elegant glasses of white wine.

There were books from places not renowned for literary output - Costa Rica, Libya, Cameroon and Iceland - as well as the publishing giants of the United States,

children's books by the dinkerpunk and the latest thrillers from Deighton, Le Carré and Follett.

The British Council mounted perhaps the smartest, most comprehensive and imaginative displays in the whole fair, and judging from the crowded interest in the 5,000 titles laid out, every penny of the council's tight budget must have paid off in export earnings 10 times over.

I suppose the language helps. English so dominates the international exchange of ideas that the Koreans, Japanese and Scandinavians devoted a goodly proportion of their display stands to books in English. I could not help feeling sorry for the Saudi representative of King Abdul Aziz University Publishing House; he sat alone in front of a big display of Arabic editions of philosophy and technology, with nary a commercial visitor to share a glass of orange juice.

The Soviet stand also looked rather empty, until I noticed that half the area was taken up with the un næst annotated editions of the works of Marx and Lenin, the speeches of Yuri Andropov and the collected wisdom of the party.

Michael Binyon

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the Aberdeen Curling Rink near Dyce Airport. 11.30am. In the background of the Spanish Veterans' Garden City Association Dyce, 12.20.

Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at a meeting of the Council at 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1.

Music

Concert by the Eisted Ensemble, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10pm.

Harpsichord recital by Peter

Harpsichord recital by Desmond Reid, Studio One, BBC Television, Belfast, 1.15.

Concert by the Consort of Musick, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by Helen Karcher (soprano), Philip Salmon (tenor) and Bruce Evans (piano), Charter House, Worcester Cathedral, 7.30.

Piano recital by Paul Skelton, University Hall, Bath, 1.35.

Organ recital by Peter Hurford, Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Younger Hall, St Andrews, Fife, 8.

Harpsichord recital by Peter

TV top ten

Top television programmes in the week ending October 8

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada 15m

2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada 14.30m

3 Winds of War, ITV 14.10m

4 The A-Team, ITV 14.30m

5 Winter Tales At Yorkshire 15.16m

6 The Professionals 15.30m

7 Purchasing LWT 11.25m

8 The Krays Factor, Granada 17.05m

9 The Boudoir, Yorkshire 11.25m

10 The Archers, BBC 11.45m

BBCC 1

1 Just Good Friends 11.70m

2 Blankety Blank 10.35m

3 Non-Stop Leisure, BBC Breakfast Show

4 Juliet Bravo 9.45m

5 Bergerac 9.40m

6 Thrill Factor 10.15m

7 Nine O'Clock News (Tues) 8.15m

8 Top of the Pops 8.16m

9 Come With the Music 7.30m

BBCC 2

1 Butterflies 7.30m

2 Five Years of the BP 5.05m

3 Gardner's World 3.50m

4 Kenny Everett TV Show

5 Grit Rishay Journeys of the World 2.75m

6 Panto Too 2.60m

7 The Nation's Health 1.45m

8 Sports Quiz 1.40m

9 American Football 1.40m

10 Channel 4

1 Danger Within 3.70m

2 Brokaw's 2.75m

3 Non-Stop Leisure, BBC Breakfast Show

4 Juliet Bravo 2.20m

5 The Archers 2.00m

6 The Nation's Health 1.45m

7 Sports Quiz 1.40m

8 American Football 1.40m

9 Grit Rishay 9.00m

10 The Professionals 12.00m

BBCC 3

1 The Professionals 12.00m

2 Brokaw's 12.00m

3 Non-Stop Leisure, BBC Breakfast Show

4 Juliet Bravo 12.00m

5 The Archers 12.00m

6 The Nation's Health 1.45m

7 Sports Quiz 1.40m

8 American Football 1.40m

9 Grit Rishay 9.00m

10 The Professionals 12.00m

Roads

London and South-east: A25: Traffic lights in Seal, Kent, because of gas repair; no diversions. A502: Temporary traffic lights 24 hours a day in Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Herts. A24: Road resurfacing at Hunsbridge, south of Capel.

Midlands: M6: All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junction 1 (Worcester) and junction 2 (Cannock); except: delay. Air Lane: closure at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. A446: Roadworks at junction with A4901 at Maxhill Island, near Meriden.

Wales and West: A37: Traffic restrictions on Yeovil to Dorchester Road. Dorset: Could cause delays. A48: Temporary lights in Lydney to Newham Road; expect delays at Blackney, Gloucestershire. M4: Nearside lanes closed in both directions between junctions 32 and 34, Cardiff to Rhondda.

Wales and West: A37: Traffic diversion in Carrington Road, Stockport, Greater Manchester; delays. A679: Temporary traffic lights in Blackburn Road, Lancashire. A34: Resurfacing in Wilmslow Road, Hanford, Cheshire; delays.

Scotland: M8: Outside lanes of both carriageways closed near junction 12 (Stirling). A956: Width restrictions in Wellington Road, Ayr, near prison.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

The Star says that although Britain pioneered the use of kidney machines, we now have fewer of them and more preventable deaths from kidney disease than almost any other country. The Star says that the new cuts, doctors are threatening not to sign death certificates for those who die of the disease, thus throwing more work on Coroners' Courts. "It is about time the doctors did something", the paper claims. "If they had stood up to the politicians 10 years ago neither they, nor their patients, would be in the mess now", it says. "The doctors need not gain the money they need because they won't fight for it. Not signing death certificates is merely an administrative quibble."

Every time Mr Thatcher changes - or is forced to change - her Cabinet it moves even further to the right, the Daily Mirror claims. "Putting Mr Tebbit into Mr Parkinson's place at Trade and Industry won't make much difference. They are both right-wingers. Sending Mr Tom King to Employment won't change the policy towards the unions. That has already been decided. But bringing Mr Nicholas Ridley into the Cabinet is bad news."

Source: The Star

London

Picture call

British Telecom today introduces

the first wide-area display radiotele-

phonation system nation-wide. Display Page, which can be used to identify a caller by showing a phone number or to convey a message to anyone who needs to reach them. The launch coincides with the opening of the International Business Show '83 at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Real Price Index: 339.5

London: The FT Index closed down

0.9 at 677.6

Paris: 1,120.5

Frankfurt: 1,040.5

Milan: 1,020.5

Tokyo: 1,010.5

Stockholm: 980.5

London: 970.5

Paris: 960.5

Frankfurt: 950.5

Milan: 940.5

Tokyo: 930.5